THE Bombay Gazette

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to 27, Apollo Street, Bombay. Letters for the publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press* should be addressed to the Manager, 27, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

A new Teak-built Ship KUTCH MERCHANT, 639 Tons, Charles Ashby, Master. For Freight or Passage, apply to GOVINDJEE VIRJEE.

FOR COCHIN.

THE A 1 Ship "SCINDIAN," 600 Tons, will sail as above positively on Friday the 27th instant.

For Freight, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

P. S.—No cargo will be received on board after noon on the 26th.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the Screw Steam Ship MAHARAJ, Captain Kidder, to Kurrachee, on Monday, the 2nd March at 4 P.M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR KURRACHEE.

THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. Taunton, Commander will be despatched as above, on MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 4 P.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

P. S.—No Cargo will be taken on board after 10 A.M. of the day of starting.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer JOHNSTONE CASTLE, 197 Tons, Register, Captain Main, will be despatched to Surat on FRIDAY the 27th instant, at 2 P.M.

For first-class Passage, apply to Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For Deck Passage and Freight, apply to the manager at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

N. B.—This Steamer has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers.

Bombay, 24th February 1863.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. Van Wullen, in charge, will leave for the above Port, on FRIDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 P.M. positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, L. D. Lowe, Commander, will start for the above Port on SATURDAY the 28th instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 27th February 1863.

C. STEPHENS & SONS.—Take this opportunity of in forming the Pub ic, that as much anatomical skill is required in Shoeing a horse *properly*, they are now enabled to arrange so that one of them shall constantly be in attendance at the Forge to superintend the workmen, all of whom are Europeans, and have served their time in one of the first Forges in London. The injury done to animals in this Presidency by the ignorance of Farriers, who, without the slightest knowledge of the anatomy of the Horse's foot, practice heir craft, is quite incalculable, and highly detrimental to the public interes

Terms of Commission—5 per cent.

Certificates given as usual on the Soundness or Unsoundness of Horses for the Fee of Rupees 5.

C. STEPHENS AND SONS.

Veterinary Establishment, Commission Stables and Forge, Baboola Tank Road, Mazagon.

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Capital £2000,000.

FIRE Premiums	for year	1858	£196,148
Do.	do.	1859	228,314
Do.	do.	1860	262,977
Do.	do.	1861	292,402

Reserved Fund, £1,66,015.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 14th October 1860.

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On very description of Property.

AT MODE ATE PREMIUMS.

LOSSES PROMPTLY SETTLED, AND WITHOUT REFERENCE TO ENGLAND.

Agents for Bombay and Presidency,

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Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows :—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.

Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—RUM, of superior quality and strength, in Hogsheads and Butts.

FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

Bombay, 19th December 1862.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.

Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

FOR SALE.—The following superior WINES—

Sparkling Hock,	in Cases of	1 Dozen	Quarts.
Ditto	ditto	2	Pints.
Ruedesheim,	ditto	2	do.

Apply to S. BURSTALL & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, PRICE LIST.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries, and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c. :—

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal........Amontillado............per dozen			Rs. 28
Bronze do. } ......Good Dinner Wines...	„		„ 24
White do. }			
Brown do. }	„		„ 22
Yellow do. }			
MADEIRA, very old	„		„ 42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ......Quarts	„		„ 28
Do. Do. ......Pints	„		„ 15
Red Seal ......Quarts	„		„ 24
Do. Do. ......Pints	„		„ 13
CLARET—			
Chateux Margux	„		„ 34
Leoville	„		„ 28
St. Julien	„		„ 22
Medoc	„		„ 16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality...A.DePaul......Quarts	„		„ 40
Do. ...A.DePaul......Pints	„		„ 21
Do. ...J. C. Morizet...Quarts	„		„ 36
Do. ... do ......Pints	„		„ 19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still { Dembar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine... }	„		„ 38
MOSELLE do do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	„		„ 21
TREACHER & Co.'s do	„		„ 18
CURACOA	„		„ 42
MARASCHINO	„		„ 40
CHERRY BRANDY	„		„ 30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies, Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36			
Do. ...Julies Robins (30 year old)	„		„ 50
Rum ......Fine old Jamaica	„		„ 20
Gin—Old Tom.....Booth, London	„		
Do ......Hollands, in cases	„		
WHISKEY ......Glenlivat, Crabbie	„		„ 21

BEER AND STOUT.

Allsopp's and Bass's Ale and Beer, English and country bottle, just to hand, in excellent condition.

GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKIN' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.

Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

FOR SALE.—CHILLINGWORTH'S CROWN WINES.—Just received ex *Gloriana.*

The undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of their Customers, Military Messes in Bombay, Bengal, and Madras, and the public in general at the Presidency and at Outstations, to their stock of really first-rate Crown Wines, from the well-known Firm of Messrs. Chillingworth & Sons, consisting of Pale and Golden Sherries and Port, in quarts and pints. Also superior Pale and Golden Sherry, bottled in Bombay. The superior quality of the Wines is guaranteed.

JEWAJEE RUTTONJEE SONS,
Apollo Street.

JUST ARRIVED.

JEWANJEE EDJLJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salamanca, Bonne Marie* and *J. J. Dussumier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.

Chillingworth's Crown Claret ; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Buryoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.

The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.

Also a small and choice a sortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.

18th February, 1863.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned :—The following WINES, &c., received from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co., London :—

Champagne, in case containing	1 doz. each.		
Moselle,	ditto	ditto	1 „
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3 „
Claret,	ditto	ditto	2 „
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			½ „

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3 doz. each.		
Sherry,	ditto	ditto	3 „
Brandy,	ditto	ditto	1 „
Old Tom,	ditto	ditto	1 „
Whiskey,	ditto	ditto	1 „

W. NICOL & Co.

ALLSOPP'S BEER IN WOOD.—October Brew, expected by the end of March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

ROSSELET & Co., have always on hand, a nice choice of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Companions, Pic-Nic, ditto, Travelling Inkstands, Portfolio, Portmonaieo, and Cigar Cases, fine French Stationery.

ROSSELET & Co., begs to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their well-furnished stock of Watches and Jewellery.

They have received a beautiful assortment of Cameo and Mosaic Brooches, Ear-rings, and Bracelets, fine Palanquin Clocks with Singing Birds, and a great variety of French and American Clocks.

ROSSELET & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, have always on hand an assortment of fine Jewellery, Clocks, Watches, Eye and Opera Glasses, Musical Boxes, &c.

All orders for repairing articles carefully and promptly attended to.

Rosselet & Co., would be grateful for a continuance of the extensive patronage and public favor they have hitherto received, and will do all in their power to merit it.

KID GLOVES !!!

New Stock just received.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December 1862.

THE NEW GLOVE !!!

Received this day a large stock of the

Casimir Gloves.

which are now universally worn in London and Paris, being equal in appearance, more durable, and softer than KID.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 30th December, 1862.

TO SPORTSMAN.

A. LAING, Gun, Rifle, and Pistol-maker, from Edinburgh. Every sort of Fire Arms, Air Guns, &c., repaired. Hunting Knifes, Boar Spears, and every other Apparatus, for Sportsman made.

All best Guns requiring re-stocking done with English walnut timber, and by European hands.

A. L., contracts to keep clean, and in thorough repair at all times. Gentlemen's Rifles or Guns, for the sum of Rs. 5 monthly, which may be found convenient for Gentlemen belonging to the Rifle Association or Rifle Clubs ; as the premises are on the way to, and from the practice-ground near the Vellard.

For the convenience of Gentlemen in the Fort work, or orders may be sent, or left at Mr. Jaffer Sulliman's, which will meet attention.

Terms, cash. On receipt of work, and if from Out-stations reference for payment.

Premises in front of the Bombay Spinning Company's Mills, Tardeo.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—Mrs. Fraser's Institution, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind ; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education ; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programme containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crosaley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Wanted.

WANTED.—Three competent TRANSLATORS TO TRANSLATE FROM GUZERATI INTO ENGLISH the accounts of the Throstle Mill Company. Apply to

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Manager of the Company.

Military Square, 23rd February 1863.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—An ASSISTANT TRAFFIC SUPERINTENDENT to take charge of about 100 miles of Line, unless thoroughly qualified no person need apply. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem, free quarters and allowances.

J. B. HAYES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat 16th February 1863.

FEMALE ATTENDANT OVERLAND.—A highly respectable EUROPEAN FEMALE desires an engagement as above, or to take entire charge of one or two Children to Europe. She has been engaged in a similar capacity before, and produces unexceptionable references. Address F. F., *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort.

Houses, &c. to Let.

TO BE LET.—From the 1st March next, a Godown situated at Fort in British Hotel Lane, at present in charge of Mr. P. Mialhe, apply to Messrs. Eduljee Rustomjee's Sons.

18th February, 1863.

TO LET.—A new, commodious and airy House in Hornby Row, on the site of the old European General Hospital, suitable for a large office or family residence. Apply to JEWAJEE MANECKJEE on the premises.

Bombay, 28th December 1862.

TO LET FOR THREE MONTHS furnished Apartments in Grant Buildings. Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* office, Fort.

Notices.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship *Colgrain*, Captain Case, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for the same as it comes to hand, failing which the goods will be landed at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Colgrain*.

Bombay, 23rd February 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees per Ship *Feroze Shah* are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be lan'ed at the risk and expense of the concerned. Captain Davoren will not be responsible for the condition or contents of any packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

ROBINSON & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—The Elphinstone Land and Press Company's Tug Steamer PEHLWAN, 70 tons, 60 H. P. not being at present required is available for to wing or other purposes. For particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

NOTICE.—A lighter, loaded with 48 Barrels of Gingelly Oil, marked P. B. & Co., was upset in the harbour on the 19th instant, and should any of the said Barrels be picked up on the coast, we shall feel obliged if the authorities on the spot will communicate with us on the subject.

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

Bombay, 21st February 1863.

WE have, on the 1st February, established a branch of our Firm at Havre, under the style of S. Tyabjee & Co.

S. TYABJEE & Co.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Establishments will be closed on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th proximo, on account of the Hoolee Holidays.

Bombay, 24th February 1863.

For the Oriental Bank Corporation.
R. MACNEIL, Agent, Bombay.

For the Agra, and United Service Bank, Limited,
H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager, Bombay.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
R. D. PEEBLES, Act. Agent Bombay.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,
A. MORRISON Agent, Bombay.

For the Central Bank of Western India,
EDWIN HEYCOCK Manager, Bombay.

For the Bank of Hindustan, China and Japan Limited
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Steam Ship *Indore*, Captain Browne, from Hongkong and Singapore, are requested to send off boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at their r s and expense.

Captain Browne will not be responsible for the condition or contents of packages after they have left the ship's side.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Manager.

China Merchant Steam Navigation Company's Office,
24th February 1863.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT - ROAD.

FIFTH APPEARANCE THIS SEASON of

MISS EMMA GRATTAN,

AND

SECOND APPEARANCE OF MR. F. BURY.

THIS EVENING THE 27th FEB.,

Will be produced for the first time, with new Scenery and Dresses, the admired nautical Drama in two Acts entitled,

BLACK EY'D SUSAN.

To be followed by the Screaming farce of

HOW TO SETTLE ACCOUNTS WITH YOUR LAUNDRESS.

Tickets to be had at the Theatre between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. Also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*.

Tickets only available for the day for which they are issued.

CHARLES LEE, Civil Engineer, Architect, Surveyor, &c., of considerable experience in India and also in Europe, will be happy to undertake Surveys, Designs for Buildings, Estimates, &c. &c. Terms moderate. Application to be made at his residence near the Powder Works, Matarpacady, Mazagon.

17th February 1863.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne,—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by Edward Palmer, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

BRITISH HOTEL.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit the favor, that such of their supporters as have bills still left unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

LONDON HOUSE.—Watch-makers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Musical Boxes, with Drums and Bells, playing the following airs—

1. La Belle D'Orient Valse.
2. In the Strand.
3. The Rataplan Polka.
4. La Traviata.
5. Red, White and Blue.
6. The Burlesque Galop.
1. Fenella Valse.
2. Spitzan Polka.
3. Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4. Le Barbier de Seville.
5. Kitty Patterson. A Dreadful Italy.
6. Canz mein Leken Galop.

Gold Wristlets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklets, Sleepers, Watch Hooks, Swivels, Rings, Lockets, Keys, Alberts, Guards, Studs, Keepers.

Gold and Silver English and Geneva Watches, from Rs. 25 to 390, all guaranteed.

Jewellery, of all discriptions made and repaired ; Musical boxes cleaned and repaired with the greatest care.

Improved Compound Magneto-Electric Machine, for Medical purposes.

Patent Moderator Table Lamps.
Candle Sticks and Shades.
Cruet Stands, Butter Pots, Nickel Silver Breakfast Sets, and Silver Butter Knives.

Opera Glasses, Jet Jewellery, Thimbles, Silver Brooches, Silver Christening, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Silver Albert and Neck Chain, Silver Butter Knives, Rs. 5 to 7, Spectacles Eye Glasses, Master Masons and Past Masters' Jewels, Aprons, and Sashes, Ribbons, Skins, Silk, &c., for making up Aprons, &c. &c.

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,

Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after pair. Bombay, Established, 1851.

Books, etc. for Sale.

NOW PUBLISHED,

In one handsome vol., cloth, containing upwards of 800 pages

THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1863.

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The Almanack will be sent to any part of the United Kingdom, direct, if required, at Rs. 8 per copy, Cash.

N. B.—The Almanack can be sent by post to any part of India for Six Annas, IF PREPAID. If sent Bearing, the Postage charge will range from As. 8 to Rs. 7-8-0, according to distance. The Publisher cannot undertake to prepay the Postage unless a previous remittance be made, or Stamps to the amount necessary be furnished.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1863.

Is an abridgement of the above, and contains nearly two hundred pages.

. *Outstation Orders must be accompanied with an advice of Remittance, or Stamps. By remitting two Annas additional, it can be forwarded to any part of India post-free*

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 8.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT,

CONSTITUTING

THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

WITH

THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT

AND

OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP MASTERS, SHIP OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the Latest Surveys, are now available at the *Bombay Gazette* Office :—

	Rs	As.
Persian Gulf, Two Sheets	9	0
Kurrachee Harbour, Two Sheets	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Bay of Bengal	3	8
Coromandel Coast, Three Sheets	9	0
Arracan Coast, and Akyab	3	0
Straits of Malacca, Two Sheets	7	0
Straits of Singapore	2	0
Red Sea on large Scale	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 31st December 1862. Now ready, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PICTURE GALLERY.

THE following selection of Framed Pictures, remains available.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

A Fine Portrait of Sir Bartle Frere, painted by Phillips, engraved by Cousins, with authograph, framed in polished blackwood.........Rs. 80

Unframed.

Proofs before Letters	64
Proofs after Letters	32
Prints	16
The Temptation and The Fall ; a pair of coloured engravings from the Celebrated Pictures by Claude Marie Dubuffe, framed in gilt frames, with scroll corners, the pair	150
Home : The Soldier's Return ; a new and favourite coloured print, in ornamental broad gold frame, 31 by 25½ inside measurement	75
God Save The Queen, a Family Chorus ; Mother and three Children. Finely coloured, very elegantly framed in broad ornamental gold frame, 31 by 25. Reduced to	50
Fight for the Standard. By Ryall, after Ansdell ; a fine engraving. Framed in English maple, 41 by 33. Reduced to	80
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On this occasion there will be an Examination of the children and Prizes will be distributed.

J. D. GIBSON, Secretary,
Bombay Education Society.

Bombay, 24th February 1863.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship " *Vittoria*," Captain Martin, from London, are requested to Send off Boats to take delivery of their goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at their risk and expense.

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REWARD.—On the night of the 24th instant, TWO BUNDLES OF RECEIPTS, &c. were stolen. In one of them there was a Quarter share certificate of the 143rd Frankfort Lottery, No. 10,782. Whoever will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the stolen papers, will receive a Reward of Ten Rupees, from Nusserwanjee Framjee Dhondy, No. 1, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

NOTICE.—The Agency of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS will be closed on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 5th, 6th and 7th proximo on account of the Hoolee Holidays.

T. R. B DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 26th February 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA. A Dividend of Rupees Twenty per Share, being at the rate of eight per cent. per annum for the half year ending 31st December last, will be paid to the proprietors on and after Wednesday the 4th proximo.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 28th instant until the 4th proximo.

After paying the above dividend and writing off, all bad and doubtful debts ; there will be upwards of Rs. 2,300,000 at the credit of the Reserve Fund.

By order of the Board
R. ANGUS, Manager.

Commercial Bank of India, Bombay, 26th Feb. 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Haskeljee Ebramjee Devakur, of Bombay, Jew inhabitant, hath contracted with Moolijee Meghjee and Dhunjee Ebjee to sell to them all that piece or parcel of land or ground with a messuage, tenement, or Dwelling House, standing thereon, situate at Shamjee Hussajee Street, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, and which ground contains by admeasurement 278 square yards, and is assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 758, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessments under No. 73. Any and all persons having any claim by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise in the said premises, or any part thereof, are required to make the some known to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim there may be.

KELLY & HORE.

Bombay Green, 26th February 1863.

ADVERTISEMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Khutree Hassum Ahmed Buckharee, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has Contracted to sell a piece of Foras Freehold now Salt Batty Ground, situated in the Mahim District near the Dadur Railway station, without the Fort Walls of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 472, and bounded on the East by the Public Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, on the West by Railway, on the North by the Batty Ground of Ragoba Damooljee, and on the South by the Batty ground of Ladum Bhutt, and containing by admeasurement 3753 7/9 square yards. Any person or persons having any claim or claims against the said ground by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are requested to make the same known to me the undersigned in writing at my office in Rampart Row within 14 days from the date hereof, in default whereof the conveyance will be completed without regard to any such claim or claims. Dated this 26th day of February 1863.

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Pit	„ 1

Business Announcements.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—MRS. McAULEY, T. First Floor, No. 4, Grant Buildings.

Per last Overland Mail.

A choice assortment of fashionable MOURNING AND FANCY MILLINERY.

EUROPEAN PENSIONERS' AND WIDOWS' HOME, TARDEO.—Supported by Voluntary Contributions.—Donations to the above Institution of Clothes, of Books, (suitable for the Pensioners' Library), will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged by the Secretary.

Major J. T. Annesley, Treasurer.
Captain—Turner, Secretary.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as the Best Remedy for ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a Mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During Hot Seasons, and, above all, in Hot Climates, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured (with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, New Bond Street, London. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

TO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, their supplies being personally selected by Mr. Treacher in England, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now propose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.

Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

October 16th 1862.

NOTICE.—The undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received, and begs to inform the public of Bombay and Outstations that, owing to the present Building undergoing extensive alterations, he has removed to No. 29, Medow Street, opposite the Bank of Bombay, and trusts to merit the same kind patronage and support, as he still continues to import the same first Class Goods, made especially to order, superior and cheaper to any imported, viz.

Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.
„ do. do. Balmoral Boots.
„ do. Patent Leather Dress Boots.
„ do. French Calf Walking do.
„ Shooting Boots with hooks
„ French Calf Oxford Shoes.
„ Enamel do. do.
Ladies Black Kid Elastic Military Heel Boots.
„ Bronze Kid do. do. do.
„ Colored Cashmere do. do.
Childrens' Button Cloth Boots.
Do. Patent Leather Strap Shoes.
Youths' Strong Walking Boots and Shoes.
A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Hand Travelling Portmanteaus.

Cheaper than any other house in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Hurricane*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE,
Head Boot Store.

Bombay, 20th September 1862.

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Friday, 27th February 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Forms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1⅛d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1 3/16d. to 2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99⅞
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	222 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	90 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	93 ex divid.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	7 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	25 "
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	20 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	75 premium.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs. 4,800 p. sh. pm
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	190.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 3 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Maneckji Pitty's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	......	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co	4,500	......	Ditto.
Jafur Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	......	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	......	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Thompson Mill Co.	4,000	......	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	96
" Loan 1835-36	
" Loan 1842-43	94½
" Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan	105½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	" 10-3
Spanish Dollars	" 240
Carolus	" 290
Mexican Dollars	" 225
German Crowns	" 213
Five Franc Pieces	" 205
Bar Silver	" 106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	" 16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 15s. 0d. to £4 5s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 10s. 0d. Nominal.
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 2s. 6d.
To China	No enquiry.
To Clyde	No enquiry.
To Hull	No enquiry.
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.

(PRICES CURRENT (26th February 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 405 to 410
Old Surat	" 415 to 417
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggar	" 415 to 420
Do. New	" 435 to 440
New Oomrawuttee	" 422 to 425
Old Compta	" 425 to 427
Old Dharwar Sawginned	" 550 to 555
New Barsee, and Nuggur	" 430 to 432
New Varavul	" 415 to 446
New Khandeish	" 418 to 420
Old Poratchee	" 400 to 405
New Accote	" 432 to 435
New Mangalore	" 448 to 450

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,605.

SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish at Rs. 6-8 to 6-9 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... " 7-8 to 7-10
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ... " 32 to 33 / 37 to 38
Niger ... " 26 to 27

OPIUM MEMORANDUM FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, 24TH FEB., 1863.

PASSES GRANTED.

YEARS.	Up to 7th Feb. 1863	From 8th to 14th Feb. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	*26,150
" 1862-63	23,816	498	24,314
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	3,991	...	3,991

IMPORTED INTO BOMBAY.

YEARS.	Up to 17th Feb. 1863.	From 18th to 24th Feb. 1863.	Lost on the Road.	Total Imported.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	...	...	7½	*26,142½
" 1862-63	22,408½	778	½	23,186½
AT AHMEDABAD.				
For 1861-62	...	...	...	*42
" 1862-63	3,990½	...	½	3,990½

EXPORTED BY SEA.

YEARS.	Up to 17th Feb. 1863.	From 18th to 24th Feb. 1863.	Total.
AT INDORE.	Chests.	Chests.	Chests.
For 1861-62	25,805	3½	25,808½
" 1862-63	17,850½	492	18,342½
AT AHMEDABAD.			
For 1861-62	29	...	29
" 1862-63	2,991	148⅝	3,139½

DETAIL OF EXPORTS FROM 18TH TO 24TH FEB., 1863.

	Chests.
Of the Season 1861-62.	
Per Steamer *Singapore*	3½
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Purchased by Government	11
Per Steamer *Singapore*	481
Of the Season 1862-63.	
Per Steamer *Singapore*	148½
Total	644

N. B.—The Opium Season year commences from 1st October and ends with 30th September.

* During the whole Season.

(Errors excepted)
E. L. JENKINS,
Dy. Commissioner of Customs, Salt, and Opium, P.D.
Bombay, Custom House, 25th February 1863.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
" 3 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
" 2 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
" 1 do.	2s. 0d.	do.
" on demand		
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
On Ireland do.		
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s. 11⅞d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

No Drafts, at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ...... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ...... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ...... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ...... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ...... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on this Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.
Bombay, 22th January 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
" 4 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
" 3 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
" 2 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
" 1 do.	2s. 0d.	"
" On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s. 11⅞d.	"
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight	1s. 11⅞d.	"

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ...... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ...... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, 19th Jan. 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ...... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.
" 4 months' sight	2s. 0⅝d.
" 3 months' sight	2s. 0⅝d.
" 2 months' sight	2s. 0⅝d.
" 1 month's sight	2s.
" On demand	1s. 11⅞d.
On Scotland	1s. 11⅞d.
On Ireland	1s. 11⅞d.
Circular Notes	1s. 11⅞d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ½ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ½ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 19th February 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London,	at 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.	
Ditto	at 4	ditto	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
Ditto	at 3	ditto	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
Ditto	at 2	ditto	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
Ditto	at 1	ditto	2s. 0d.	do.
Ditto	sight	ditto	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ......10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ......10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.
Bombay, 31st January 1863.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0½d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0⅝d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0⅝d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0⅝d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0⅝d.	"
Sight	at 2s.	0d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on *Fixed Deposits*, as follows:—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.
February 21st, 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s. 0⅝d.	"
On Demand	1s. 11⅞d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs. 2·57 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	" 2·54 "	"
On Demand	" 2·51 "	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 1st February 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING,
IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON ......The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL ......The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts on London or Liverpool at the following rates of Exchange:

At 6 months' sight	2s. 0½d.	per Rupee.
4 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
3 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
2 do.	2s. 0⅝d.	do.
1 do.	2s.	do.
On demand	1s. 11⅞d.	do.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negotiate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal			6	℔ cent	℔ anm.
do.	9	do.	5½	do.	do.
do.	6	do.	5	do.	do.
do.	4	do.	4½	do.	do.
do.	3	do.	4	do.	do.
do.	1	do.	3	do.	do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER,
Manager.
Rampart Row, 20th January 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Feb. 25	Dadloy	Nacoda	Singapore 26 Dec.
26	Elphinstone (s)	Lowe	Surat 25 Feb.
	Coromandel (s)	Etheridge	Kurrachee 24 Feb

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Feb.	J. J. Dussumier	Broude	Malabar Coast and Bourdeaux.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat.
	Sydney (s)	Hodges	Moulmain.
	Tubal Cain	Duncan	Moulmain.
	Australian (s)	Neblett	Cannanore & Galle.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *M. S. Elphinstone*, from Surat.—Mr. Hancock; Mr. Jacob; Mr. Rae; Dr. Mankenzie and 185 natives.

Per H. M.'s Steamer *Coromandel*, from Kurrachee.—Major and Mrs. Smith; Assistant Surgeon Smith; Ensign Green; Captain Woodward; Captain Valentine; Ensign Daubeny; Mr. and Mrs. Prison, and child; Mrs. Shea and two children; two European Non-Commissioned rank and file, one child, twelve men, six women and three children; Mr. Grathan; Constable Normile, seven Policemen and nine native convicts.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, to Surat.—191 natives.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The Ship *Fais Allum*, B. E. Stafford, bound to Moulmain, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Almora*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Tudor*, for Liverpool.
Ship *Waverly*, for Aden and Hoodooda.
Ship *Bushire Merchant*, for Calcutta.
Steamer *Tilly*, for Malabar Coast.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, 26TH FEBRUARY 1863.

For London.

Hornet.—450 bags Linseed, 675 cwt., Vullubdass Lilladhur; Loose Sapanwood, 125 cwt., Soonderdass Moolljee; 976 bundles Linseed, 488 cwt., Gaddam & Co.; 58 casks Gingilly Oil, 244 cwt., Pallonjee Sorabjee & Co.

Salamanca.—1 case Books, E. Gessett.

Caroline Agnes.—645 bags Linseed, 1,128½ cwt., S. Burstall and Co.; 50 cases Chundroose, 105 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., Jeatha Sewjee.

For Liverpool.

Queen of England.—2 bags Munjeet, 2 cwt., Ewart Latham and Co.

Mornington.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum; 65 bales Cotton, 195 cwt., F. Chambers; 105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Lilladhur Luckumsy & Co.

King of Algeria.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Ramjee Khatesy; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 35 bales Cotton, 122½ cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., S. & N. Nanabhoy.

Herald.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Natolia.—48 bales Cotton, 168 cwt., Ludha Sewjee; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Bhoja Currumsy and Co.; 121 bundles Hemp, 101 cwt., Soonderdass Mooljee.

Wasp.—150 bales Coir Cables, 300 cwt., Bhimjee Visram and Co.

Concordia.—9 bags Linseed, 13½ cwt., Ralli Brothers.

Resolute.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Souza Pinto and Co.; 22 bales Cotton, 77 cwt., Munsookbhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Tudor.—88 bags Gingillyseed, 132 cwt.; 9 bags Hulud, 13½ cwt., Khatesy Runchore and Co.; 350 bags Surseeseed, 525 cwt., Dewjee Madowjee.

Brunelle.—12 bales Wool, 36 cwt., Damjee Husraz and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Govind Hurry; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., J. N. Wadia's Sons and Co.

Zambia.—210 bales Cotton, 735 cwt., Sewmoorty Annapoory; 400 bales Cotton, 1,400 cwt., Finlay Scott and Co.; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

City of Delhi.—300 bags Rapeseed, 450 cwt., Sunker Pandoorung.

Tasmania.—40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Rama Roysee; 5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Ramjee Khatesy.

Grey Hound.—150 bales Wool, 525 cwt., Ruttonsy Mesjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 142 bales Cotton, 497 cwt., Mallijee Sewjee.

Bosphorus.—52 bales Cotton, 182 cwt., Lilladhur Luckumsy and Co.; 1 half bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Hurry Bhimjee.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee.—600 bags Surseeseed, 900 cwt., Hamundass Buchamull.

Trenton.—27 bales Wool, 81 cwt., Manockjee and Muncherjee Hirjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., B. F. Camа.

Queen of the Seas.—1 case Bombay Work Boxes, Campbell Mitchell and Co.; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee.

Dawn of Hope.—200 bundles Hemp, 200 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

For Havre.

Zemindar.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., S. Tyebjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Vulubdass Lilladhur and Co.; 115 bales Cotton, 402½ cwt., Morarjee Jadowjee.

Glaucus.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 50 cwt., Dinshaw Ardaseer and Co.; 400 bags Coffee, 875 cwt., Dinshaw Ardaseer and Co.

Eloisa.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., F. Chambers; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Cowasjee Jehangirjee.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Singapore.*—16 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jairaz Fazul and Co.; 120 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, David Sassoon and Co.; 6 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Shureeram Dowlutram; 11½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ludhabhoy Ebram; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Khatesidass Jokuram; 25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Vusunjee; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hookumchund; 64 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Ruttonjee Eduljee; 1 box Piece Goods, country, Cowasjee Manockjee; 1 box Printed Books, Muncherjee Cowasjee Lungrana; 20 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Pestonjee Byramjee Cola; 15 chests M. Opium, 140 lb. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.; 1 box Real Pearls, Futtaybhoy Ameerjee.

For Shanghae.

Steamer *Singapore.*—14 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs each, Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy Sons and Co.; 9 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sittaram Nundlall; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. & D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Peerbhoy Khaluckdena and Co.; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Woomedchund Hokumchund; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. & D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Abraham.

For Singapore.

Steamer *Singapore.*—2 cases Printed Books, 100 Nos. Jafferjee Noordin.

For Penang.

Steamer *Singapore.*—2 boxes Rupees, Ewart Latham and Co.

For Southampton.

Steamer *Salsette.*—7 cases C. Shawls, 105 pieces, Rugoonath Nundlall.

For Saint Thomas.

Witch of the Wave.—3,900 bags Linseed, 4,500 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

For Woosung.

Steamer *Singapore.*—10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Hajeebhoy Dawood and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Salsette.*—3 packages C. Shawls, 910 pieces, Najee Zumali Abadeen; 40 cases Sundries, G. Whitley.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Singapore.*—2 boxes Work Boxes, 75 Nos.; 2 boxes China Glass Bangles, 6,000 pairs, Dorabjee Wookerjee.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

1557 Africana, Hatfield. Dec. 9
551 Boldon Lawn, Milbank—Grey & Co. Nov 20
1180 Belle Isle, Cole. Jan. 7
993 Camperdown Stodder.
1063 Castilian, Welburn. Nov. 29
567 City of Glasgow, Carsaghard.
882 Cyclops, Cordiner.
954 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
531 Dovercourt, Heigho.
682 Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 2
899 Harkaway, Woodcock—Peel, Cassels & Co. Oct. 29
1363 King of Italy, Norris—Robinson & Co. Nov. 23
756 Lord Raglan, Rybert.
987 Louisa, Sowcroft.
Magnolia.
1187 Maldon, Seals. Jan. 26
497 Mary Sparks, Chase. Nov. 29
724 Morayshire, Mathers—Blackwell & Co. Dec. 24
1047 Mystery, Stap. Dec. 31
950 Octavia, Bristow.
1001 Otago, Masterton—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Nov. 27
970 Rajah of Cochin, Cumming, Ritchie Steuart & Co. Dec. 2
799 Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.
744 Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.
United Service, (s)—C. M. S. N. Co. Dec. 30
1104 Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.
535 Wellington, Ayling. Oct. 13
905 Zuleika, Glover. Dec. 3

FROM LONDON VIA ADEN.

905 Southern Light. Jan. 24

FROM LONDON VIA NATAL.

403 Pharamond, Phillips. Oct. 28

FROM LONDON VIA NEW ZEALAND.

1354 Gertrude, Congdon—Coupland & Co. Nov. 6

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1162 Africa, Bowie. Dec. 9
1127 Albion, Thompson. Dec. 15
1001 Algiers, Morris—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Oct. 25
1862 Ambrose, Daniel.
1046 Americana, Potts—MacNee & Co. Nov. 29
811 Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co. Nov. 6
2153 Fates Family, Hogg—E. Bates & Co.
967 Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co. Oct. 20
557 Black Eagle, Mearns—Lawrence & Co. Nov. 25
589 Bon Accord, Campbell.
1246 British India—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Jan. 5
1493 Broughton Hall, Rennie, Leckie & Co. Nov. 27
1332 Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co. Dec. 14
814 Bloomer, Goodwin.
1244 Camperdown, Houston—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 4
668 Celuta, Hayes.
514 Chanaral, Sharp. Oct. 28
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. Nov. 8
869 Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co. Oct. 25
1119 Contest, Jennings.
1081 Clifton Belle, Bustin—Coupland & Co. Dec. 2
1333 Crescent, Ewing, Lawrence & Co. Nov. 28
918 Culloden, Smith. Nov. 11
1147 Czar, Langwill, Rennie Scovell & Co. Dec. 19
848 Dalkeith, Flicker—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Dec. 14
666 Douglas Castle, Steele. Jan. 7
1308 Duncairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co. Nov. 5
743 Edith Byrne, Anderson. Jan. 18
Eliza Bencke, (put back dismasted.)
1090 Eliza, Inckerson. Dec. 7
1400 Empire of Peace—Robinson & Co. Dec. 10
950 Etna, Hughes—W. Nicol & Co. Oct. 28
617 Euphrates, Gwyther—E. Bates & Co. Jan. 8
1268 Feronia, Hutchinson—Rennie Scovell & Co. Sept. 2
986 Fleur de Lis, Taylor Remington & Co. Jan. 6
1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co. Dec. 24
1069 Forganhall, Robinson—J. P. Cornforth & Co. Jan. 8
1121 General Simpson, Graham. Nov. 11
655 Gertrude Fraser. Nov. 11
Gladiator—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1305 Glee Maiden, Marshall. Jan. 8
1165 Gatneau, Cumming.
647 Grefore Berg, Snellman.
819 Hurry Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
768 James Russell, Muir—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Nov. 11
1596 John Lynn, Kavanagh—Robinson & Co. Dec. 27
1318 Lochnagar—Rennie, Scovell & Co. Dec. 4
965 Margaret, Faulkner.
1129 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co.
958 Mathean, Mesnard, Lawrence & Co. Jan. 7
747 Miletus, Bell—M. N. Bhownuggur. Nov. 6
1114 Nagasaki, Mackay—Coupland & Co. Dec. 6
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins.
1001 Norah Græme, Bake—E. Bates & Co.
1343 Peter Maxwell, Marshall—Lawrence & Co. Sept. 12
1230 Powerful, Nixon. Dec. 22
1328 Princess Alexandra, White—Wallace & Co. Oct. 31
623 Recorder, Osborne—Coupland & Co. Oct. 8
1033 Sam Mendel, Ellwood—Coupland & Co. Dec. 18
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd. Jan. 13
777 Shard, Curwen—Finlay, Clark & Co. Jan. 7
1160 Sir Charles Napier, Bell—E. Bates & Co. Dec. 4
1378 Sir John Mandeville, Knight—R. Steuart & Co. Dec. 23
1128 Southern Belle, Dunn. Dec. 18
1538 South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co. Nov. 26
1024 Thetis, Chapman—Rennie Scovell & Co. Dec. 6
998 Tiger, Power. Nov. 11
1132 Tim, Whiffler. Dec. 2
695 Tomogonops, Poe—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 12
905 Zuleika, Riddell. Dec. 13

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

830 Araminta, Blay. Dec. 21
1623 Agenoria, Johnson. Nov. 21
903 Blencathra, Stewart. Jan. 18
885 Chevalier, Perkins. Dec. 26
1046 Coildwickbury, Faithful—W. Nicol & Co.
936 Elizabeth, Stewart.
1051 Glenalva, Muir—W. Nicol & Co. Jan. 21
1444 H. C. Kidston. Oct. 25
1343 Levant, Ferran. Oct. 29
1067 May Queen, Pennie. Jan. 21
1231 North, Brown. Oct. 30
1459 Research, Kirk. Oct. 11
1075 South, Wilson
1115 Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co. Nov. 8

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA BEDASHEGHUR. Dec. 2

486 Harriet Humble, Pearson. July 23
888 Mogul, McTaggart. Aug. 2

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100 Eldorado, Hayes.

FROM CARDIFF.

837 Chase, Oldrieve.
1049 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. Dec. 20
427 Enterprise, Haynes.
1763 John Stuart, Burnase.
786 Maria Somes, Lean—Leckie & Co. (Cape leaky.) Sept 21
856 Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Robinson & Co. Nov. 6
1097 Sarawak, Vaughan, Ritchie Steuart & Co. Nov. 1
1806 Simoom, Langley. Oct. 29

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

798 Amity, Stenson. Jan. 23
890 Congress, Drinkwater. Jan. 27
654 Sparkling Wave, Emery. Dec. 10
Shannon, Hemsworth. Nov. 25
1155 Sabino. Jan. 17
1023 Wandering Jew, Smart.

FROM KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

1150 Lincluden Castle, Smith. Sept. 9

FROM SWANSEA.

899 Wurtemburg, Chase.

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

959 Highland Light, Crowell.
1387 Simoom, Daugley.
1800 Thomas Harward, Robinson. Sep. 4

FROM GALLE.

140 Sonderborg.

FROM SUNDERLAND.

792 Anne Armstrong—Grey & Co. Nov. 28
1381 Dragoon.
853 England.
Lewchew, Sinclair. Dec. 24

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

894 Crusader.

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

500 Elizabeth Douthwaite.

FROM GRANGEMOUTH.

1647 Earl of Dalhousie, Campbell. Oct. 26

FROM THE CLYDE.

680 Auchneagh—Finlay, Clark & Co. Jan. 8
632 Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co. Sept. 27
473 Bussorah, (s) Greig—B. I. S. N. Co. Jan. 16
525 City of London, Hendry—Finlay Clark & Co.
661 Duke of Wellington, Beattie—Finlay Clark & Co. Oct. 29
692 Orissa, Evans—Finlay, Clark & Co. Dec. 8
1090 Persian, (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.
475 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell.

FROM STOCKHOLM.

366 Alexandrea—Volkart Brothers.
358 Celeritas—Volkart Brothers. Nov. 21
430 Elizabeth, Caisson.
410 Triomphae—Volkart Brothers.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

450 Miltiades, C. Lidbeck—Peel, Cassels & Co.
Typhoon—Robert Frith & Co.

FROM GALLE.

890 Thames, Tatham. Jan. 31

FROM ADEN.

Carnatic. Aug. 8
758 Jane, D. Cooper Jan. 25
1040 Patterson.

FROM AUSTRALIA. Jan. 8

1154 Alpine.
712 Daphne Farman.
Eastern Empress. Dec. 31
1549 Henry Fernie, Brown. Jan. 22
1350 Ocean Empress. Dec. 12
1300 Rangoon. Jan. 8
2035 Red Jacket, Allen.

FROM CALCUTTA.

679 Alice Maud—S. Tyebjee & Co.
981 Ann
Asteroid, Gardener. Dec. 31
454 Augusta.
City of Palaces. Dec. 18
[illegible]
Day Dream.
Fazul Currim.
785 Futtle Bury.
819 Futtay Shaw Allum.
1042 Indomitable. Jan. 28
1089 Jessamine.
824 Louisa, Kneen.
656 Mahomed Shah.
Marquard Family.
664 Mary Ann.
Maurice. Nov. 30
750 Phuttle Burry. Jan. 16
Rohamanee.
Solomon Shaw.

FROM CHINA.

820 Futtay Allum Mitchell. Nov. 19
1117 Henry Moore, Stuart. Jan. 30
Julie.
Punjaub. Dec. 21
Pudsey Dawson.
1400 Sovereign of India.
932 St. Bernard, Frown.

FROM BOSTON.

Bomarsund, Nasymith and Macdonald.
Whampoa—Tudor Ice Company.

FROM MOULMEIN.

546 Anna Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.
Lone Star—Ritchie Steuart & Co. Jan. 16

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE

FROM LONDON.

433 Balnaguith, Robertson. Nov. 12
850 Clarendon Dongal.
364 James Purle, Wilson.
396 Kent, Birch.
615 Loretto, Thomas. Jan. 20
882 Punjaub. Dec. 5
1226 Queen of the East, Bilton. Dec. 21
740 Ramillies, Denery. Dec. 2
793 Salo, Nardgren. Jan. 15
492 Sirocco, Winchester.
399 Tamar, Ross. Dec. 3
462 Traveller, Fletcher.
649 Westward Ho! Wilkinson.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

963 Ann Buckle, Tomlinson. Nov. 26
680 Campbell, Meikle. Jan. 13
756 Poictiers, Cosens. Sept. 27
475 Royal Alice, Robinson.

FROM HULL.

550 Sophie, Swellman. Jan. 22

FROM NEWCASTLE.

449 Lowick.

FROM CARDIFF.

239 Acharis Paul, Coclie.
376 Admiral Protet, Daniel. Nov. 18
211 Eucharist Paul. Jan. 20
449 Glenfalloch, Buchanan.
Leucothia, Lothorp Nov. 18
790 Surate, Blonet.
419 Versan, LePerdu. Jan. 16

FROM THE CLYDE.

404 Colonel Ledyard, Wells.
597 Harvest Home, Dickey. Dec. 8
630 Helias, Wickland. Dec. 13
1163 India, Guthrie. Sept. 29
450 Jessica, Powell.
427 Lizzie L. Hazen, Bartlett. Oct. 13
427 Rebecca Shepherd, Somes. Sept. 28
1170 Scotland, Campbell. Nov. 4
531 Susan A. Blaisdell, Eaton.

FROM CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

656 Charlotte Jane, March. Aug. 27

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURE.—FEBRUARY 26.
Benson, Major R., Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Malwan.

GARRISON ORDERS.
BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Thursday, 26th February 1863.

The 18th Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard tomorrow.

The 103rd Regiment, the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Medical Committee, of which Surgeon Major Mahaffy, 103rd Regiment, is President, is dissolved.

2. A Medical Committee, composed as follows, will assemble to-morrow, at 11 A.M. at the Commissariat Stores, to examine and report upon the state of the articles of dead stock, belonging to the J. J. Hospital:—
President.—Surgeon Trestrail, 18th Regt N. I.
Members.—Surgeon Broughton, and Assistant Surgeon Dolan, Colaba Sanitarium.

3. At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Assistant Surgeon H. A. Lewis, is directed to do duty in the European General Hospital as a temporary measure.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 19th February 1863.

No. 85.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the Poney allowance drawn by Barrack Serjeants and other Non-Commissioned Staff, should in future be termed "Conveyance allowance." The Certificate that a Poney is kept up will, under this order, no longer be required; but it must be distinctly understood that no charge beyond that hitherto drawn as Poney allowance will be admitted under any circumstances as conveyance allowance.

No. 86.—The following Extract (paragraph 1 to 6) of a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 16th January last, No. 5, is published for general information:—

"1. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz.:—
Captain R. S. Sellon.
Lieutenant A. Durand.
Surgeon E. Mahaffy.
Assistant Surgeon A. Fox.
Assistant Surgeon C. J. F. McDowall.

"2. The undermentioned Officers and Warrant Officer, have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—
Major T. A. Cowper, five months.
Major J. B. Dunsterville, Captain H. G. Raverty, Captain D. J. Nasmyth, Lieutenant B. H. Mathew, Lieutenant R. J. Hotchkis, Lieutenant G. Bramwell, Assistant Surgeon W. C. Brown, and Assistant Surgeon H. O. Thorold, six months.
Conductor E. Nue, three months.

"3. His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has granted Lieut. E. Montefiore, R.A., an extension of leave for four months.

"4. The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the Service from the dates specified, viz:—
Captain F. G. Newnham, 23rd Regt. N. I., from the 13th December 1862.
Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals B. White, from the 17th December 1862
Surgeon J. Reynolds, from the 31st December 1862.

"5. Captain R. T. N. Tubbs, of the Invalid Establishment, has also been permitted to retire from the Service.

"6. Lieut. R. G. H. Johnstone has been permitted to resign the Service from the 23rd August 1862."

No. 87.—The following despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 6, dated 16th January 1863, is published for general information:—

"I have to inform you that I have decided that in future, when Officers holding Staff appointments are granted leave of absence on sick certificate for any term short of twenty months, I shall extend their leave to that period on their producing the required certificate, with the retention of their appointments, without requiring them to apply to your Government on the subject.

"In any case in which the interest of the public service will not allow an Officer to be absent for twenty months, I request that a special Report may be made."

No. 88.—All charges sanctioned by Division or Station Orders for extra expenditure by the Commissariat Department on account of Carriage or other supplies, and otherwise creative of expense, will be submitted by Executive Officers, each through the administrative head of his department to the Controller of Military Finance.

Where there can be no doubt that such charges were incurred necessarily and on competent authority, the Controller is empowered to pass them without reference to Government.

In cases which require explanation, that explanation should be called for through the Controller's department.

Such cases as may seem from their peculiar nature to require special sanction, or such as may have caused large expenditure, should be sent up by the Controller for the sanction of Government; also all cases where the order under which expenditure has been incurred may appear doubtful or be clearly irregular, when a statement should be submitted by the Controller for the orders of Government, both as regards confirmation and with a view to notice being taken of the irregularity.

No. 89.—The undermentioned Officers having completed Twenty-six years' eight of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Lieutenant Colonels from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Majors R. Wallace, R. J. Shaw, M. F. Gordon, C. R. W. Hervey T. A. Cowper, C. M. Barrow, G. A. Leckie, G. Malcolm, C.B., D'O. T. Compton, C. P. Rigby, and J. T. Barr, 18th February 1863.

No. 90.—Assistant Surgeon G. E. Seward has been appointed Surgeon to the Political Agency at Zanzibar.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1863.

No. 91.—The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—
Lieut. Colonel R. J. Shaw, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Examiner of Commissariat Accounts, and Major J. S. Kemball, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Superintendent of Police at Belgaum, for twenty months.
Lieut. J. A. Gayer, Cadre 2nd European Regiment, Aide-de-Camp to Major General Farrell, Commanding Mhow Division, and Lieut. C. E. Blowers, of H. M.'s 10th Regt. N. I., for eighteen months.

No. 92.—With reference to G. O. No. 81, dated 17th instant, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, to have effect from the 20th instant:—

In the Adjutant General's Department.
Lieut. Colonel T. Stock, Staff Corps, to be Adjutant General
Lieut. Colonel W. H. Kirby, H. M.'s 94th Regt. Foot, to be Deputy Adjutant General.

In the Quarter Master General's Department.
Lieut. Colonel R. Phayre, Staff Corps, to be Quartermaster General.
Major J. Wray, Staff Corps, to be Deputy Quartermaster General
Captain M. R. Eden, H. M.'s 56th Foot, to be Assistant Quartermaster General.

No. 93.—Colonel T. Tapp, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, is appointed a Brigadier on the establishment from the date of the resignation of Brigadier Williams, C.B.

No. 94.—Assistant Surgeon Davies has been appointed on special duty in North Canara from the date on which he proceeded to that District.

Bombay Castle, 21st February 1863.

No. 96.—Lieutenant J Strettell, attached to the 9th Regiment Madras N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for eighteen months, on medical certificate, with permission to proceed via the Cape of Good Hope.

No. 97.—Assistant Surgeon H. A. Lewis is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 98.—The following General Order by the Government of India, dated 30th December 1862, No. 1143, is republished:—

"His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, in conformity with Clauses 1 and 2 of Government General Order No. 196 of the 20th May 1848, to confer on the undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officer of the Bombay Army the annuity specified opposite his name, together with the distinction of a Silver Medal, as a reward for distinguished and meritorious service since enlistment:—
Hospital Serjeant George Guise, of the Colaba Sanitarium, £15, from the 30th December 1862.

H. W. NORMAN, Lieut.-Col.,
Secy to the Govt. of India."

No. 99.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

24th Regiment N. I.
Lieut. Henry Charles Bainbridge (Captain in the Staff Corps) to be Captain on the Cadre of the above Regiment from the 31st January 1863, in succession to Captain Wauchope, transferred to the Invalid Pension List on the 30th idem.

General List.
Ensign John Isaac Tinling to be Lieutenant from the 31st January 1863, vice Lieutenant H. C. Bainbridge (Captain in Staff Corps), promoted.

Bombay Castle, 23rd February 1863.

No. 102.—Assistant Surgeon J. Ffolliott is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and his services are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

[illegible] al Presidency with leave of absence for three months, from 0th April to 10th July next. on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 24th February 1863.

No. 104.—Captain H. Fraser of the Madras Staff Corps, Second Assistant to the Resident at Hydrabad, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

No. 105.—The following Officers are allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—
Capt. S. Hodgson, of the 2nd Regt. L. C., for eighteen months.
Lieut. and Adjutant C. J. Anderson, of H. M.'s 1st Regt. L. C., and Lieut. R. T. Clarke of the Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, Nusseerabad, for twenty months.

No. 106.—As it is necessary that Commanding Officers of Corps should be fully cognizant of the nature and extent of Store transactions of their respective Regiments, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Indents for Sick Carriage or Hospital Furniture preferred by Quarter Masters of Corps, should, for the future, invariably bear the Countersignature of Commanding Officers.

No. 108.—The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, four of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captains from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Lieut. G. G. Leathes, and Lieut. P. H. LeGeyt, 20th February 1863.

No. 109.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service six of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Captain (Brevet Major) J. A. M. Macdonald, 21st Feb. 1863.

No. 110.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—
Surgeon John Cornish Trestrail to be Surgeon Major dated 16th February 1863.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1863.

No. 111.—The following Medical Subordinates, whose services are no longer required in the Indian Navy, are relieved from duty in that branch of the service and transferred to the Military Department:—
Second Hospital Assistant A. Braganza (No. 254).
Second Hospital Assistant Shaik Cassim (No. 388).
Second Hospital Assistant A. Gomes (No. 485.)

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 25th Feb. 1863.

Lieut. Forbes Adjutant 1st Regiment Scinde Horse, will act as a temporary measure as 2nd in Command 2nd Regiment Scinde Horse during the absence of Major Smith on medical certificate or until further orders.

Lieut. Fagan doing duty with 1st Regiment Scinde Horse, to perform the duties of Adjutant to that Regiment during such time as Lieut. Forbes may be Acting 2nd in Command 2nd Regiment Scinde Horse.

Assistant Surgeon A. Fox, is posted to the 13th Regt. N. I., vice Seaward, and directed to join.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence:
28th Regiment.—Ensign A. R. H. Swindley from 1st March 1863 to 31st April 1863, to proceed to Meerut to join the 8th Hussars to which Corps he is about to exchange.
28th Regiment.—Surgeon Major B. J. W. Marlow, M. D., from 12th February to 12th April to proceed to Bombay preparatory to obtaining a furlough to Europe.
17th Regiment N. I.—Lieut. D. C. Bell from 13th February to 31st March to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Naval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 16th February 1863.

No. 13.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore John Frushard, I.N., Commanding Her Majesty's Indian Navy.

Mr. J. Ranger, Assistant Apothecary, of the *Ajdaha*, proceeding on duty from Bombay to Aden, to be accommodated on board the Steamer *Orissa*, from the 12th December 1862.

Persian Gulf Squadron Orders.

The Commander of the *Tigris* was permitted to engage Abdulla, Moonshee and Slave Searcher, from the 17th May to the 2nd August 1862 inclusive, while cruizing in search of Slaves on the Gulf of Oman.

Lieut. W. F. Yates, in charge of the Tender *Georgiana*, to reside on shore at Bushire for the benefit of his health, from the 9th August 1862.

Acting Lieut. J. B. Bewsher, from the Merchant Barque *Atootool Rahimon* to the command of the Tender *Georgiana*, from the 9th August 1862.

Mr. S. H. E. Hornby, Midshipman, of the Tender *Georgina*, to reside on shore in private quarters for the benefit of his health, from the 7th September 1862.

Lieut. W. F. Yates, from sick quarters, to resume charge of the Tender *Georgiana*, from the 17th September 1862, vice Acting Lieut. Bewsher discharged to the *Comet*.

Mr. Athey, Acting Master, late of the *Comet*, to reside on shore in private quarters, for the benefit of his health, from the 20th October 1862.

Aden Squadron Order.

Mr. Thomas Keytan, Assistant Apothecary, of the *Mahi*, proceding on medical certificate to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the Steamer *Benares* from 19th to 28th November 1862.

No. 14.—Mr. Alfred Prentice Young, Midshipman, having served the prescribed period, and passed the required examination, is promoted to the rank of Mate from the 4th November 1862.

Mr. Alfred Prentice Young passed his examination on the 13th January last.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1863.

No. 15.—The following temporary arrangements and appointments are confirmed:—

By Commodore John Frushard, I.N., Commanding Her Majesty's Indian Navy.

Acting Lieutenant Bonham, of the *Ajdaha*, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Dalhousie*, from the 15th January 1863, to fill a vacancy.

Acting Lieutenant Rutherford, of the *Dalhousie*, to be Store Accountant of that vessel, from the 16th January 1863, vice Acting Lieutenant Seaton relieved.

Mr. Ellis, Mate, of the *Ajdaha*, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Coromandel*, from the 20th January 1863, to fill a vacancy.

Acting Lieutenant Arnot, of the *Coromandel*, to be Acting Lieutenant of the *Ajdaha*, from the 21st January 1863, to complete complement.

Acting Lieutenant Arnot, of the *Ajdaha*, to be Superintendent of Tenders and Store Accountant of the *Ajdaha*, from the 23rd January 1863, vice Lieutenant DeBelin proceeding to England.

Mr. G. Ingle, Chief Clerk in the Civil Branch of the Commander in Chief's Office, to be Accountant to the Dockyard from the 28th January 1863, vice Mr. Ibbs resigned, and to continue to officiate in the former appointment in addition until further orders.

Persian Gulf Squadron Order.

Mr. Athey, Acting Master of the *Comet*, proceeding on duty from Bushire to Bombay, to be accommodated on board the Steamer *Tilly*, from the 8th to the 21st Dec. 1862.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1863.

No. 16.—The following Medical Subordinates, whose services are no longer required in the Indian Navy, are relieved from duty in that branch of the service and transferred to the Military Department:—
Second Hospital Assistant A. Braganza (No. 254).
Second Hospital Assistant Shaik Cassim (No. 388).
Second Hospital Assistant A. Gomes (No. 485).

Civil.

(From the Bombay Government Gazette, Feb. 26.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major J. T. Barr assumed charge of his duties as Acting Political Agent in the Rewa Kanta on the 20th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. White, Judge and Session Judge of North Canara, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section XII. of the Civil Absentee Rules, from 1st proximo.

Pursuant to the provisions of Clause 6 of the Letters Patent of the High Court, the appointments of the following Officers on the Original and Appellate sides of the High Court are confirmed and sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor in Council:—

Original Side.

Prothonotary and Ecclesiastical Registrar, Admiralty Registrar, Spencer Compton.
Deputy Registrar, John Marriott.
Commissioner for taking accounts and for local investigations, and Taxing Officer, George Taylor.
Clerk of the Crown, James S. White.
Deputy Clerk of the Crown, Alexander Sangster.
Attorney for Paupers, Frederick D. Faithful.
Sealer, J. W. Orr.
Commissioner for taking affidavits, J. W. Orr.
Commissioner for taking affidavits, Henry Gamble.
Chief Translator and Interpreter, James Flynn.
2nd " " Narayen Dinanathjee.
3rd " " Nowrojee Furdoonjee.
4th " " Balajee Pandurang.
5th " " Nanabhai Huridass.
6th " " Shamrao Bhasker.
Arabic Translator, Goolam Mohaideen.
Portuguese Translator, Ernest Menesse.

Appellate Side.

Registrar, R. H. Pinhey.

Mr. H. P. St. George Tucker is appointed to the duty of reporting, in conjunction with the Police Commissioners, on the measures necessary for a redistribution of judicial jurisdiction and modification of Judicial Establishments.

Mr. C. Walter to be Joint Judge of the Conkan until further orders.

Major J. S. Kemball, Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st instant, to proceed to the Presidency for the purpose of obtaining a final medical certificate to Europe.

Mr. N. Oliver, Acting Senior Magistrate of Police, is appointed to act as Revenue Judge at the Presidency during Mr. Crawford's absence.

Mr. W. Foxton to be acting Judge and Session Judge of Shikarpoor.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. B. Richey is confirmed in his appointment of Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, Northern Division.

Mr. John Chesson, Pensioned Warrant Officer, late H. E. I. C. S., is appointed Superintendent of the Hill station of Panchgunny.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. Waterfield, Officiating Civil Paymaster, is appointed to act as Director of the Bank of Bombay during the absence of Mr. R. W. Lodwick, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The appointment of Captain Creagh, of the Staff Corps, as an Assistant Engineer, notified in Government Notification dated 29th October 1862, is cancelled at his own request.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Dr. Johann George Buhler to be Professor of Oriental Languages in the Elphinstone College, from the 10th instant.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik, Curator of the Government Central Book Depot and Deputy Educational Inspector Marathi Schools, Bombay, is allowed leave of absence for one year, on private affairs, under Section IX. of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Mr. W. A. Russell has been appointed Acting Inspector of the Gujarat Division.

Mr. H. Coke, A. M., has been appointed Inspector of the Central Division.

Captain T. Waddington has been appointed Assistant to the Inspector of the Central Division.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Reverend G. A. F. Watson is allowed a furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for three years, from the date of his departure from Kurrachee.

Sporting.

WE beg to remind our readers that the prize contests of the Rifle Association commence on Tuesday next, the 3rd March, at 3 P.M. The programme and rules of the Meeting have already been published, but we are requested to state that gentlemen can obtain them printed on separate sheets on application to the Director, Major Curtis, by payment of two annas.

In the 2nd day's sweepstakes the entrance fee of Rs. 10, was inadvertently omitted, and particular attention is called to Rule 8 of this Meeting, also to Rule 5 of the "General Rules."

Letters to the Editor.

BURIAL GROUND IN TANK STREET.

SIR,—Having perused in this morning's *Gazette* under the local head a short report about the Burial ground situated in the Tank Street and belonging to me, I beg respectfully to address these few lines on the subject hoping you will kindly give them insertion in the next issue of your valuable journal.

It appears that the Municipal Board's Surveyor made a report with regard to the above Burial ground to the effect that the Musjid Yard is covered with graves and that it would be very objectionable to permit any more: whereupon the Commissioners resolved that further burials be prohibited.

With all due deference, I beg to represent that the Surveyor's Report is incorrect. In the above mentioned burial ground there is still room sufficient for the interment of about thirty or forty persons. There are, moreover, graves already prepared for the burial of some four or five individuals.

I further beg to observe that there are cemetries in very thickly populated parts of the town, namely the Memon Mohulla, Syud Mahmood Shah's Durgah in Bapoo Khote Street and Mustan Shah's Durgah, where interment has been allowed until now. I am at a loss to understand why the same indulgence is not extended to the burial ground belonging to me, and for which I have spent thousands of Rupees. I have again applied to the Municipal Commissioners on the subject.

In conclusion, I beg to express the hope that the Municipal Commissioners will not be partial in the discharge of their public duties, but that justice will be meted out to me through the instrumentality of your valuable journal.

Hoping you will excuse the trouble I give you. I remain, &c.,

FUKEER ABDOOLLAH SHAH HUKEEM
26th February. 1863.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the names and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

On the 26th February, at No. 3, Clare Road, Byculla, Mrs. William Bond, of son.

At Black Town, Madras, on the 20th instant, the wife of Mr. G. D. Stephens, of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China, of a son.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail per P. and O. Company's Steamer SALSETTE, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th Feb. 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual Fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:

Weight	*Viâ Marseilles.*	*Viâ Southampton.*
under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 0	......
" ½ "	" 0 8 0	Rs. 0 4 0
" ¾ "	" 0 14 0	......
" 1 "	" 1 0 0	0 8 0
" 2 "	" 2 0 0	" 1 0 0

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for CEYLON, PENANG, SINGAPORE and HONGKONG, per P. & O. Company's Steamer SINGAPORE, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 28th Feb., at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 1st March.

Letters, &c., for AUSTRALIA will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

DATES OF DEPARTURE OF MAILS FOR SUEZ AND CHINA DURING THE YEAR 1863.

TO SUEZ AND ENGLAND			TO GALLE AND CHINA.		
February	28th				
March	13th	28th	March	1st 14th	29th
April	13th	28th	April	14th	29th
May	13th	24th	May	14th	29th
June	9th	24th	June	14th	29th
July	9th	24th	July	14th	29th
August	9th	24th	August	14th	29th
September	9th	28th	September	14th	29th
October	13th	28th	October	14th	29th
November	13th	28th	November	14th	29th
December	13th	28th	December	14th	29th

N. B.—The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay on the above dates at 10 A.M.

CALENDAR.—FEB.—MARCH, 1863.

Full Moon	Thursday	5d. 7h. 36.8m.	P.M.
Last Quarter	Thursday	12d. 11h. 46.4m.	P.M.
New Moon	Thursday	19d. 7h. 28.2m.	P.M.
First Quarter	Friday	27d. 1h. 48.8m.	P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire Slow Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	27	Mercury rises at 5.5	6 22	6 4	5 34	6 17	Date 25th Feb. Time—5h. 2m. 6s.
Sat.	28	Mercury sets at 4.25	6 22	6 4	6 58	7 39	
Sun.	1	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 21	6 4	8 22	9 0	
Mon.	2	St. Chad, Bp.	6 20	6 5	9 10	9 34	
Tues.	3	Daybreak at 5h. 5m.	6 19	6 5	10 0	10 21	
Wed.	4	Twilight ends at 7.19	6 19	6 5	10 42	11 1	
Thur.	5	Venus rises at 7.35	6 18	6 6	11 18	11 35	

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Friday 27th.—Great Fire in Bombay, 1803.—Battle of Orthez, 1814.
Saturday 28th.—The Nepaulese defeated, 1816.—Corn Laws expired, 1849.
Sunday 1st.—Napoleon invaded France from Elba, 1815.
Monday 2nd.—Sovereignty of Ceylon assumed by the English, 1815.—First brick of Thames Tunnel laid, 1825.
Tuesday 3rd.—Prince Charles Edward died, 1788.—Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., knighted, 1842.—Treaty of Peace with Persia, 1857.
Wednesday 4th.—First Federal American Congress, 1789.
Thursday 5th.—Acre retaken, 1799.—Battle of Barossa, 1811.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

List of undelivered Messages on the 25th Feb.

From Mangalore to Maple Chayababeen Hamo, Agra to Sherduth Printing Office, Calcutta to Zarrer Girjee, Benares to Setab Prasad Modee Atmaram Pawasurmaly Shop, Peshawar to Jallaloodeen Merchant Moormund Maulla at saint Goor Hosains House.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY

ADEN	Feb 21	KURRACHEE	Feb 20
AGRA	Feb 21	LAHORE	Feb 18
ALLAHABAD	Feb 4	LONDON	Feb 3
AUSTRALIA	Jan 28	MAURITIUS	Jan 6
ALEXANDRIA	Jan 20	MADRAS	Feb 21
BANGALORE	Feb 20	MALTA	Jan 19
COCHIN	Feb 5	MEERUT	Feb 20
CALCUTTA	Feb 18	OUDE	Feb 14
CAPE	Dec 18	PUNJAUB	Feb 2
CEYLON	Feb 1	PENANG	Jan 12
DELHI	Feb 17	RANGOON	Jan 5
FRANCE	Jan 18	SUEZ	Feb 02
HONGKONG	Jan 27	SINGAPORE	Jan 29

THE
Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1863.

WE have frequently noticed the spirit of discontent which has so long prevailed in Russia, especially since the Emperor Alexander began to emancipate the serfs. It is not many months since we drew the attention of our readers to the organized series of conflagrations which extended over Russia and broke out even in the Capital. At that time it was evident that there existed a deep and wide-spread spirit of discontent throughout Russia-proper; and that the educated classes and the soldiers were all deeply affected by it. Great pains have been taken by the Government to conceal the extent of the evil, and we were assured that the reforms and concessions effected by the Emperor had spread contentment among all ranks, and that even Poland had come under the influence of this feeling. All dissatisfaction we were told had disappeared, and peace and order now prevailed throughout the country. The Russian authorities knew better. The Czar and his Minister have found it impossible to break the spirit of the noble people of Poland. The prudent and systematic manner in which they have of late acted has made the life of a Russian functionary at Warsaw and other cities anything but a pleasing one. Instead of having recourse to violent measures, they confined themselves to giving a passive resistance to the despotic acts of their rulers. They met in churches to do honour to those who were ruthlessly struck down by the soldiers of Russia, and the memories of these martyrs to the national cause were incorporated with the religious services. The female part of the population bore conspicuous part in these and other services, and even the emissaries of the Czar felt that ignominy must follow those who put a stop to them. The leading functionaries found that they were debarred by some invisible power from obtaining access to all Polish families in the ordinary

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intercourse of life; and they were precisely in the same position as were the Austrians in Italy before their expulsion from that kingdom. All these measures were understood to be arranged by a Revolutionary Committee, that counselled the people to patience and watchfulness until an opportunity should arise, by the complication of European affairs, for asserting the freedom of Poland. A short time ago the Government resolved to carry out a conscription order; and although the Revolutionary Committee counselled submission on the part of the people, it was executed with such harshness that they could restrain themselves no longer. The conscription commenced at Warsaw on the 15th January, where fifty thousand Russian troops were quartered, and was carried out in a manner most galling to a people whose spirit no cruelty has yet been able to subdue. No wonder then, that the result was the out-break of an insurrection which, although the Russian organs are making every effort to conceal the fact, is spreading all over the country. Even the Russian army is not free from the spirit of disaffection, and one regiment has gone over bodily to the insurgents.

The Warsaw correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes, "Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, the houses of the Praga suburb were suddenly occupied by the troops. In the twinkling of an eye, companies of infantry rushed through the streets, and breaking up into piquets of ten men each, entered the doors with, or against the will of the inhabitants." Those, who had had their doors locked and bolted, had them beaten in by axes and crowbars. At each corner of the streets, within view of each other, cavalry patrols were posted, the more frequented thoroughfares and squares forming the focus of this system of scattered outposts. There were also batteries of artillery ready for immediate action. So much for the outside of the houses, we must now follow the soldiers who have forced their way into the dwellings. The passage from the house was guarded, by two soldiers with loaded guns, while the rest of the party proceeded up stairs to demand the surrender of the victims of the conscription order. A sergeant accompanied each party having a list of the individuals to be carried off from each dwelling. A certain number of names was down on each paper, and at the risk of severe punishment the sergeant was bound to seize and deliver up an equal number of individuals. If the prisoners were there in expectation of their jailors, the party accepted of a trifle for not breaking the furniture and exploring the bedrooms of the ladies: if they were not there, and had escaped, hostages were selected from the male inhabitants of the dwelling—including old men and boys, the sick and the lame. A correspondent writing on the 18th January says:

"Night after night the conscription vampire is sucking the life-blood of the nation of Poland. Night after night the citadel and the town hall—the two storehouses for the reception of the live spoil—are filled with gangs of unfortunate white niggers. As the branka progresses the horrid trinity of fear, fury and revenge rises higher and higher in the souls of men. *Sauve qui peut* is the motto uppermost in every one's mind. If they could have fought the enemy in the streets,—if the Committee would but have allowed them to perish in an open encounter,—the aspect of the scene might have become more sanguinary and more terrible; but its cowardice would have been merged in its horrors. As it is, the most revolting features of the procedure consists in the seizure of defenceless individuals by superior numbers of armed men. The appeal to *ruse* and malice on the part of the intended victims, completes a picture the like of which Europe never witnessed in a century hypocritically called the age of culture and humanity.

It is positive that, up to this moment, the branka has yielded ratherless than a third of the marked-out recruits. For two-thirds, then, of the names down in the list, hostages have been carried off from the families, or if there be no relations to kidnap from the house of the fugitives. Necessarily the measures attending the substitution system are even more harrowing than those of the recruitment properly so called. Old men become subject to abduction in lien of young; brothers are striving to prevent the flight of their elders, to guard against being held responsible in their stead. The men you meet in the streets are silent and taciturn. Even if ignorant of the turn revolutionary tactics have taken, you cannot misapprehend the language of their looks. There is nothing of despondency in their sorrowing mien. They are afflicted, but hope for the day of reckoning; they have the overpowering grief of the hour, but they are buoyed up with the sustaining consciousness that, if they chose, they might give the Grand Duke more trouble than he would be able to go through with plumage unruffled. But a pitiful sight is offered by the females in the streets. At every step you encounter their sobbing groupes. You cannot avoid falling in with a bevy of crying girls. You slacken your steps, in order not to overtake that lamenting crone; but the house opposite resounds with imprecations, and a feminine voice is heard adjuring the celestial powers to look upon Poland and punish the malefactors. In front of the town hall you find hundreds of girls and wives staring in blunt despair at the inhospitable edefice, where their lovers, their brothers, and alas! in but too many cases their husb[illegible]ands, are stowed away for the disposal of the Czar. Now and then the Cossacks of the guard will think it [illegible] the duty of a man and a warrior to be down upon the[illegible] women; but shortly of harmless, woe-begone [illegible] returns, and after, the tide of female mourn[illegible] against the wave of wailing lamentation is dr[illegible] Or the towering walls of their relatives prison. [illegible] you come upon a batch of future soldiers, escorted by a picquet of others already in the enjoyment of that enviable position. The worst punishment short of death having been inflicted upon them, they are, for the first time in their lives, declared free to please themselves with any amount of patriotic atrocities. In the midst of the Russian bayonets they sing cheerfully, and with evident composure, the national air of that Poland the Czar has wiped out from among the nations of the earth. The general depression consequent upon the break-out has been also profited by, for some contingent purposes of the Government. In the first instance, all the crosses erected, all the calvaries raised up during the late movement, are being torn down and destroyed at the present moment. Furthermore, a meeting of the clergy was yesterday called by Archbishop Filenski, the Russianized head of the Church, with a view to extort a loyal address amid the fears of the hour, and mislead the mind of the peasantry by the circulation of a forged document. It is said, however, that the latter attempt proved an utter failure.

Such is the state of things in Poland. The outbreak is greatly to be regretted, as it will only be used by the Russians as a pretext for visiting the Poles with greater severity. The whole kingdom of Poland has been declared in a state of siege, and no doubt the insurrection will soon be put down by the formidable military force of the Czar. The Emperor of Russia will not, however, so easily quench the love of liberty and independence which has survived all these years of oppression and cruelty since the iniquitous annihilation of Poland in 1807. These principles have proved stronger than all the physical power that has been employed to crush them, and though the Czar may put down outbreak after outbreak in Poland a European crisis may soon arrive, when the Poles may not only break away from the tyrant, but when their doing so may be the turning of the scale against Russia.

"INDIA means cotton and cotton means India at this particular moment"—in no vocabulary, we should hope, but that of Mr. Hugh Mason of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, or at most, of the Manchester school. This language, to which utterance could not have been given out of Manchester, evinces the narrowing influence on the heart and mind of the mere buy-sell-and-get-gain life. The intelligence must be low indeed of the man or class of men, who think, even "at this particular moment," that no good thing can come out of India but cotton, or that Britain has no higher mission in India than to seek this good thing. There is, however, a class of men, occupying a prominent place in this lucre loving age, and making a great noise in the world "at this particular moment," who are thus low in intelligence. If Mr. Mason had contented himself with saying, as he did say in the very next breath, that "India is the most hopeful field for the future cotton supply to which the attention of spinners could be directed," he would have evinced the possession rather than the want of intelligence. It requires a considerable amount of intelligence to see, under so many appearances to the contrary, that India is indeed the hope of the world as regards the future cotton supply. It requires more intelligence than many Manchester men seem to possess to see, under so many appearances to the contrary, that the Indian Government is really making great and efficient efforts to enable India to realize the world's expectation from her in this respect. Look, for instance, at the Central Provinces as a cotton field. The Officiating Chief Commissioner has recently reported, for the information of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, on the produce of cotton and the area under cotton cultivation in these Provinces during the season 1862 compared with the season 1861. There are three main topographical divisions of the Provinces: first, the Wurda Valley and lands south of the Sathpoora range of hills. The total area under cotton cultivation in this division during 1861 may be stated at 3,15,064 acres against 3,86,768 in 1862; whilst the total yield in 1861 may be stated at 21,642,178lbs. against 33,706,838lbs. in 1862. The proportion exported in past years has been about one-third the gross produce. At that rate about 5000 tons would be exported this season; but considering the increased demand, it may be expected that half as much again will be exported this season, or at least 6,000 tons of 2,240lbs. Second, the Nerbudda valley, north of the Sathpoora range. In this division, there was in 1861,—1,16,964 acres under cotton cultivation, whilst in 1862 there was 1,35,672 acres. The gross produce in 1861 was 71,32,524 lbs. and in 1862 it rose to 87,04,874 lbs. It is probable that one half of the total produce will be exported, or about 2,000 tons may be expected to reach the sea board from the Nerbudda Valley. The third geographical division is the plateau of Chutteesgurh and the valleys of the Mahanuddy and the Godavery. In this division about 64,000 acres are under the crop, and the yield for 1862 amounted to about 5,000,000 lbs. Of this about half will be exported, which with the reserve stock of the preceding year, would not be under 1,600 tons or 3½ millions of pounds. The statistics show—

1. That notwithstanding the season having been partly unfavorable, the area under cotton has increased from 4,96,171 acres in 1861 to 5,86,650 acres in 1862; and the production from 34,523,558 lbs. in 1861 to 47,344,914 lbs. in 1862: showing an increase of 18 per cent. in area, and of 37 per cent. in produce.

II. That the total area under cotton cultivation in the Central Provinces is about 5,86,650 acres, of which 3,53,310, is in the valley of the Wurda alone.

III. That the gross yield of cleaned cotton is estimated at forty seven and a half millions of pounds, or 21,000 tons.

IV. That the average produce per acre of cleaned cotton is little under a maund, or 82 lbs., the highest being 115 lbs.

V. That the total exports for the Central Provinces, inclusive of the balance of stock of the previous year reserved by speculators in the hope of prices rising, may be calculated to amount to from 20 to 22 millions of pounds (9,600 tons), and that this large exportation may be expected to reach the sea board before the close of the season, about 6,000 tons for Bombay, 2,000 tons for Mirzapore and Calcutta, and 1,600 tons for Cuttack on the eastern coast.

These are the statistics of a single and a rapidly increasing cotton field. Similar increase is reported from other parts of the country. And nothing but a good and steady market is required to bring India to produce cotton enough for the world's consumption, of the quality most in demand for the English manufactures.

ON Sunday morning next, the Ist March, the Lord Bishop of this Diocese will hold an ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. Thomas in this Town.

Four Missionaries connected with the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts are to be brought forward for Ordination on the occasion; one of them, for nearly three years past an active worker in this Mission, is to be ordained Priest; the remaining three, all recently sent out from England, are to be admitted to the office of Deacons.

It will be of great interest to the Christian public to learn that, exclusive of the Diocesan Secretary who is Minister of Trinity Chapel, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel will have four ordained missionaries at work among the several classes of heathen in this town, besides three native lay helpers already engaged in the work of the Mission.

THE following is a statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities, held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st January 1863:—

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total.
Notes in Circulation	2,43,00,000	1,60,00,000	53,00,000	4,56,00,000
Silver Coin Reserve	1,74,51,189	51,00,[illegible]	53,00,000	2,78,51,189
Silver Bullion Reserve	...	1,06,00,000	...	1,06,00,000
Government Securities	68,48,861	...	...	68,48,861

FROM an advertisement published this morning, it will be seen that a Dividend of Rupees twenty per share, being at the rate of eight per cent per annum, for the half year ending 31st December last, will be paid to the proprietors of the Commercial Bank of India on and after Wednesday the 4th March next.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, *23rd Feb.* 7-35 P.M.

Steamer *Behar* sailed for Australia.

GALLE, *26th Feb.* 10-20 A.M.

Steamer *Nemesis* anchored from Bombay.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is expected in Poona about the 10th proximo.—*Deccan Herald, Feb.* 25.

THE Nawab of Rampore has been appointed to succeed the late Maharajah of Puttiala as Member of the Governor General's Council.—*Lahore Chronicle, Feb.* 18.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy will leave Agra on the 19th (to-morrow) remain at Muthra on the 21st and 22nd, and thence march to Delhi, where His Lordship is expected to arrive on the 3rd proximo.—*Id.*

MOOLTAN, *February 16th.*—The Financial Commissioner, Mr. McLeod, arrived here on Saturday evening the 14th instant, and left this morning en route to Mozuffurghur.

The Sky Races commence to-morrow at 2. P.M.

The weather is cold and seasonable, and the troops healthy. A detachment of Invalids left this by the Steamer of the 14th for Kurrachee.

The crops are looking promising, and the cultivators expect a good harvest.—*Id.*

MR. Harington has been appointed Lieutenant Governor of these provinces. The appointment was, we believe, offered to Mr. Moir, who declined it on private grounds.—*Delhi Gazette, Feb.* 21.

ACCORDING to the announcement contained in our issue of the 19th, the Right Reverend the Bishop consecrated on the evening of Thursday, the cemeteries containing the remains of those who died during the disturbance, of 1857, situated close to and opposite the Agra Fort.—*Id.*

AMID the blaze of the greater luminary we have lately lost sight of the movements of the lesser. The former having however at last receded from our immediate field of vision we are able to turn our eyes in the Oude direction, and look after the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency left Cawnpore for Lucknow on the morning of the 13th, and went on direct to Gondah, where he arrived next morning the 14th, spent the day in inspecting the regiment, barracks, &c., dined at the mess that night, and left again for Lucknow, arriving there on Sunday afternoon, the 15th.

He intended remaining there to see the military prison, &c., and going on to Seetapore, on Monday, the 16th. His Excellency and his staff will rejoin Head Quarters camp at Shahjehanpore.—*Id.*

SIR Robert Montgomery leaves Lahore on the 19th instant *en route* to Delhi, to meet the Viceroy and Governor General at that station. We hear he makes a short detour before proceeding to Delhi direct. He will, we understand, be accompanied by Colonel Maclagan, Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.—*Id.*

LOCAL.

THE PEARSON CASE.—This case was again called on yesterday for further investigation before Mr. Oliver, at the Police Office, when Mr. Faithfull, the Attorney for paupers, attended and informed His Worship that a petition having been presented to the Judges of the High Court, he had been instructed to appear on behalf of Miss Kate Pearson.

After the examination of a witness, the Magistrate postponed giving his decision until to-morrow morning.

THE following officers and men of the 9th Madras Native Infantry, left the Presidency yesterday for Moulmain, by the steamer *Sydney* and H. M.'s Bengal ship *Tubal Cain.*

Lieutenant Colonel D. Hodson; Captain and Mrs. Handyside, and child; Captain W. Peyton; Captain A. F. and Mrs. Williams and two children; Lieutenants E. Persse, Stretell, R. Wilson, W. G. Caor, A. A. Richmond; Ensign A Fletcher; Assistant Surgeon J. Griesback and 741 rank and file and about 150 followers.

OUR Overland Summary is now ready for delivery. The following is a list of its contents:—

LIST OF PASSENGERS.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY OF NEWS.
BOMBAY:—LOCAL.
Miscellaneous News.
Address to Sir Charles Trevelyan.
The Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay.
The Khandalla Inquiry.
Bombay Geographical Society.
Chamber of Commerce.
Extension of the Telegraph Line.
OFFICIAL PAPERS.
Europ an Vagrancy in India.
Monstrous Waste of Public Money.
Works of Irrigation in Khandeish.
Results of the Brimba Khair Fair.
Samlajee Fair.
NEWS LETTERS.
TOPICS OF THE TIMES.
Revenues of Bombay.
Mr. Tristram's Bill on the burial or disposal of the dead.
Refutation of Colenso' Arguments.
The Rent Question.
Vernacular Schools.
Veher Water Works.
Condition of the Ryots.
Blunders of the Local Legislative Council.
The Viceroy's Tour.
The Viceroy's visit to Agr
INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.
Bengal.
North-West Provinces.
Oudh.
Madras.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.
Kattywar.
The Indian Navy.
THE BOMBAY SERVICES.
Appointments and Promotions, Leave, &c. &c., in the Civil, Military, and Naval Departments.
COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.
Report on the Bombay Market.
SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Vessels in Bombay Harbours.
Arrivals and Departures, with Lists of Passengers.
BIRTHS, MARRIAGES & DEATHS.

Also the Price Current published at this office.

THE following is a list of Passengers, proceeding by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Salsette,* Captain R. T. Dundas, to Aden and Suez, to-morrow at 10 A.M.:—

For Suez.—Captain Balfour, I.N.; Captain Brooman, I.N.; Mrs. Bruce; Mr. C. G. Wilson; Mrs. Wilson; Mr. Scott Moncrieff; Mr. Cardno; Mr. A. M. Bell; Mr. M. Remington; Mr. and Mrs. Harbottle; Master Harbottle and Miss Harbottle, child and European servant; Mr. and Mrs. Davenport and Mr. Cleland.

For Marseilles.—Captain Hodgson; Mr. G. Gibson; Mr. Lovergan; Mr. Groult; Mr. C. H. Clindon; Mr. Gibb and servant; Captain Caulfield; Major W. M. Leckie, 13th Regiment N.I.; Mrs. Kemball, infant and European female servant; Captain Manderson, R.H.A.; Captain and Mrs. H. Fraser, infant and native servant; Master E. H. Hazelgime, Mr. N. M. Wadia and servant; Mr. Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Wadia; Mr. C. Pestonjee and servant; Lieut. J. A. Gayer; Mr. Howard; Mr. J. Harwood; Mr. R. Heaton; Mr. E. Gassett; Mr. Deacon; Mr. Wilson; Mr. Cooper; Mr. and Mrs. Lansborough, Mrs. Perrino; Mr. Kohlen and Captain Worsley, I.N.

For Alexandria.—Commander Pengelly, I.N.

For Gibralter.—Governor and Lady Gommaries and two European servants; Miss Louriera; Mrs. D'Almeida, three children and two servants.

For Southampton.—Mr. James Buggy, Lieut, Glascock; Mr. A. Bayley; Mr. H. C. Bluett; Mrs. Cooper, infant and servant; Mr. and Mrs. Wells and child; Mr. H. Nield; Mrs. Morarty; Captain Steward; Mr. F. Whitley; Mr. Macomillon, Mr. Fergusson; Mr. Colquhom; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson and three children; Mr. E. Yates; Mr. Saracold; Mr. Ally Mahomed Bhimjee and servant; Mrs. Scott Moncrieff, infant and European female servant; Mr. P. Meachem; Mr. Keatch; Mr. J. Starke; Mr. Turner and Mr. Mullis.

THE health of the town during the last week, has considerably declined, the number of casualties being 312 against 258 of the previous one. The deaths from fever are slightly on the decrease, being 144 against 152 of the preceding week, and those from cholera and small-pox, are 16 and 19 respectively. The following is a classified table of the casualties:—

EUROPEANS.		PARSEES.	
Fever	0	Fever	3
Cholera	0	Cholera	0
Other diseases	2	Other diseases	5
INDO-EUROPEANS.		JEWS.	
Cholera	0	Fever	1
Fever	0	Other diseases	1
Other diseases	0	NATIVE-CHRISTIANS.	
HINDOOS.		Fever	2
Fever	101	Small-pox	3
Cholera	12	Other diseases	10
Other diseases	83	NEGRO AFRICANS.	
MUSSULMANS.		Fever	1
Fever	36	Other diseases	5
Cholera	2	UNKNOWN RACE.	
Other diseases	45	Still-born	1

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Last Week.	Aver. of past 10 years.
Small pox	19	28
Cholera	16	34
Measles	5	18
Fever	144	137
Nervous system	11	11
Respiratory system	21	24
Alimentary system	52	86
Cachexy	30	17
Accidents	4	8
Other diseases	10	6
Total	312	309

WEATHER REPORT.

[illegible] 0 hours of the 26th February 1863.

A[illegible] [illegible] and calm.

BROACH.—[illegible] [illegible] S.W. light.

BULSAR.—Fair [illegible]

SURAT.—Fair and cool.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Suits for hearing before a single Judge this day.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.

For Settlement of Issues.

118 Ramrutton Kishnacour *vs.* Ootumchund Suntdass.
128 Sewdass Purshotumdass *vs.* Bhanabhoy Dwarkadass.
146 Hajee Ali Mahomed *vs.* F. W. Daniell.
150 Jumnadass Runsordass *vs.* Luckmidass Hurribhoy.
151 Jairaz Munjee *vs.* Jovareemull Ramjeedass.
152 Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee *vs.* Dadabhoy Byramjee Bunajee.
157 Ragoonath Nana Josee *vs.* Chintoba Purshotum.
159 Luckmidass Hurrybhoy *vs.* The G. I. P. Railway.
166 Charles Cutts *vs.* The B. B. & C. I. Railway.

For Trial Plea Side of the late Supreme Court.

31 Joravurmull Sewlall and another *vs.* Pemabhoy Hemabhoy. (Part heard.)
33 Gullabhoy Khanbhoy and others *vs.* Lalljee Hurchund.

JOHN MARRIOTT,
Deputy Registrar.

High Court, 26th Feb. 1863.

Equity Side late Supreme Court.

Matters for hearing this day.

Pitamber Narron & another *vs.* Bhimjee Girdhur, do.
Soondurghur Custoorghur *vs.* Dhoolutghur Munroopghur, Demurrer for Argument.
Khooshall Roychund *vs.* Jugjeevun Roychund, do.
Esooba Wittoba *vs.* Gopicabaie widow. For hearing.
Allarukhia Nuthoosaee and others *vs.* Moora Abu do.
Nowrojee Ardaseer Davut *vs.* Sorabjee Nesserwanjee.

GEO. TAYLOR, Registrar in Equity.

26th Feb. 1863.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Monday, 23rd February 1863.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE. MR. JUSTICE HEBBERT AND MR. JUSTICE FORBES.)

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—A case of considerable importance was submitted for the decision of the High Court by Mr. Moroba Canoba, Acting Judge of the Small Cause Court at Poona.

The following is copy of a letter addressed by Mr. Moroba Canoba, to Mr. Pinhey, Registrar of the High Court, Appellate-Side.

No. 20 of 1863.

To R. H. Pinhey, Esq.

Registrar to the High Court of Judicature, Appellate Side, Bombay.

SIR,—I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to lay before the Honorable the High Court, my proceedings in case No. 2 of 1863 of contempt committed in the presence of the Court, in order that their Lordships may decide whether under the circumstances mentioned in this day's minutes, the offender Mahadoo Nulowra should be continued in jail until he pays the fine, or until the expiration of one month which begins to-day. The Court has directed the Nazur to let him remain at large on security for appearance, pending this reference.

2. As this case has connection with case No. 1 in which the said offender was fined rupees fifty for committing a similar offence both in the view and presence of the Court, I consider it necessary to send the proceedings of the Court of the fourth instant, in that case, and to submit for the information of the High Court a few particulars.

3. On the 22nd ultimo, when sitting in the Court, I found myself beset with a great noise occasioned by a number of men and women washing and violently beating clothes on the cistern just opposite to the Court, and merely separated from the Court house by a road. I made enquiries of the vukeels why so many persons were collected that day to wash clothes, and was informed that in consequence of the police authorities having recently prohibited people from washing clothes on the banks of the river above the native bund, they were obliged to resort to the cistern in front of the Court house.

4. I sent a sepoy more than half dozen times during the sitting of the Court to prevent the noise, but without success. Next day I wrote a demi-official note to the city Fouzdar requesting him to make some arrangent to prevent the washing and beating of clothes. He replied that it was not in his power to do so.

5. On the 24th ultimo, I drew up a notice, and had it read in open Court, and a copy fixed up in a conspicuous part of the water works, and another copy to be pasted on a board to be carried about by sepoy to show the people when they begin to make a noise. This notice simply said that if any person either by violently beating clothes on the cistern or by other means made such a noise as to disturb the business of the Court, he would be liable to be treated as having committed a contempt of the Court. The main object of issuing the notice was that the people who belonged to all classes, and who resorted to the water works might not plead ignorance of the existence of the Court and of the state of the law.

6. In the event of the High Court deciding that the amended warrant of the seventh instant in case No. 2 should be executed, I have to request that I may be imformed whether the term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine should be reckoned from to-day or from the date of the orders of their Lordships.—I have, &c.

MOROBA CANOBA,
Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes.

Poona Court of Small Causes, 9th Feb. 1863.

In the following two cases for contempt of Court, the offender Madoo was fined and imprisoned by order of the Judge.

4th February 1863.

Case No. 1 *of* 1863, *in the Court of Small Causes of Poona.*

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—The Court observing from its seat a man violently quarrelling with one of its peons, who was shewing him a board having fixed upon it the Court's notification of the 24th January 1863 warning people not to make a noise by beating clothes and by other means on the cistern just opposite to its hall and not more than a few yards distant, sends its naik to ask the disturber of the Court's business, to come quietly before the Court. The naik and peon bring him before the Court. He is asked his name, and he declines to give it in an insulting manner. He is then asked to explain the cause of his interrupting the business of the Court and disobeying the directions of the law as pointed out in the notification.

In answer, the man, who is about fifty years of age makes insulting remarks such as, "well done. I shall have good gratis, for drinking a handful of water from the water cistern. I have become acquainted with a new law fining people for approaching the water cistern. When misfortune approaches, the senses are lost. Let the Court fine me as much as possible;" and a number of other insinuations against the Court.

The Court again demands his name, and he answers, "I am dead. I don't know any thing. The Court may tie my hands and legs and convey me wherever it pleases to do. The peons may cut my throat." The Court asks him if he is in a state of intoxication. He replies, "I drink wine, I take opium, I take ganja. Whilst I have to work hard for my bread, others get thousands of rupees for sitting idle. Those who give bribes are let off; if one can not afford to give a bribe he will not be released." On being required to name the givers and receivers of bribes, he turns round from the Court, and makes no answer.

FINDING AND SENTENCE OF THE JUDGE.—The insult and interruption offered by the man, who is said to be called Appa Nulowra, is most flagrant; and the Court taking into consideration the provisions of Act No. XXIII. of 1861, section 21, directs that this man do pay a fine of rupees fifty, and in default of payment, he be imprisoned in the Civil Jail for a period of five days.

The necessary warrant will be issued as soon as this man's proper name is ascertained. The Court naik is directed to ascertain from some one what is the proper name of the offender. The naik brings one or two strangers from whom the Court ascertains, the proper name of the offender to be Mahadoo Nulowra Sutar.

The naik reports that the warrants are ready, but the offender is so violent, that he cannot be taken to the jail by two peons. The Court directs him to give the Court's "salam" to the Fouzdar, and ask him to lend a few sepoys to assist in conveying the offender to the jail.

4th February 1863.

Case No. 2, in the Court of Small Causes of Poona.

The man who has not as yet given up his name but who is called by some Appa, already fined in case No. 1 is again placed before the Court and told, "after all the warning the Court has given you to make no noise or use insulting and abusive language, you will not sit quiet, and are still interrupting the business of the Court, by persisting in your insolent conduct. Will you now be quiet or not?

He answers.—"I am making no noise, yet the Court is writing fraudulently what it pleases. The Court now accused me of drinking wine, and taking ganja, write, write, more, and charge me with murder," whilst he is so speaking, he is repeatedly told to hold his tongue, and of the consequences he is inourring. He has once been fined fifty rupees, and if he did not mind the Court's order he will be fined two hundred rupees the fullest extent, which the Court has the power of punishing him by law. At this stage the man gets more violent, says he has lost his dhoturs by being dragged before the Court, and uses the foulest language against his parents and the Court, and the Court finds it impossible to restrain him. He is told that he shal lbe confined for a month in the civil jail, and he is ordered to be removed downstairs and placed in the chowky, there with a Court's peon, until his proper name is ascertained and the necessary warrants are prepared for sending him to the jail.

The Naik of the Court brings several strangers from whom the Court finds out that the offender's proper name is Mahadoo Nalrowa. A warrant is ordered to be issued accordingly.

7th February 1863.

Whilst the Court is engaged in trying cases, it received a Mahrathi packet from the acting Zillah Judge marked "emergent." The Court lays aside the case before it, and opens the packet, and finds a letter No. 9, dated this day, from the acting Judge which informs the Court that the warrant in this case of contempt is irregular, and that if it be not amended, the offender will be set at large as soon as the sentence in case No. 1 is satisfied.

The Court looks at the warrant and finds that it is not served, and demands explanation from a karkoon of the Court, who had dispatched it now that the omission had occurred. The karkoon pleads inadvertence. He is told that he shall forfeit two rupees from his pay for his mistake. The warrant is then sealed, and an endorsement made on the Zillah Judge's Marathi letter as a reply that beyond the omission of the seal, the Court is not able to discover any defect. With this reply the warrant is returned to the acting Judge.

A short time after, the Court receives the Marathi papers back from Mr. Larpent with a reply saying that in cases of this kind Magistrates only can award imprisonment.

The Court looks at Act No. XXIII of 1862 and the Penal Code and finds that in not entering fine and then imprisonment as an alternative, the Court had made a mistake. The Court thereupon sent a fresh warrant in an amended form; entering rupees two hundred as the fine, and in default of payment imprisonment for one month.

Late at night on the seventh instant, the acting Judge when entering his house, finds a peon of the Zillah Judge at his door with a Marathi packet. He receives it and on going into his drawing room opens it. It contains the correspondences alluded to in the proceedings of the seventh instant, with a fresh endorsement by Baron Larpent to the effect, that the Small Cause Court has acted irregularly in amending the sentences in the absence of the offender, and if the acting Judge took the responsibility, the offender will be continued in the jail.

The acting Judge keeps the papers by, that they may be taken into consideration and tells the Adaulut sepoy to go, after ascertaining from him that Baron Larpent had left his Court. After a quarter of an hour or so, a sepoy comes to the acting Judges and tells him that the Nazur and others are waiting in the office for the papers. The acting Judge then wrote with his own hand a Marathi reply that the Court thought that if there was any mistake in the proceedings, the acting Judge could not quash the proceedings; but as there appeared no way of appealing and getting its orders cancelled, the acting Judge was of opinion that the law contemplated that the Small Cause Court could review its proceedings with the view of correcting mistakes. The responsibility [illegible]

ing the offender in custody, and if he had not been already liberated from his sentence in the other case (which was to have expired this morning) he must be continued in jail under the amended warrant in case No. 2.

On the above case the High Court gave the following decision.

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—Under Section 21 of Act XXIII. of 1861 cognizance of contempt and adjudication of punishment are directed to take place in the Court where or in respect of which the contempt was committed and in presence of the offender. Any alteration of the sentence is a new adjudication of punishment. The alteration in the case under consideration having been made in the absence of the prisoner, the latter sentence was not in conformity with the powers conferred on the Court. The Honorable the Chief Justice and the other Judges concur in the opinion of the Acting Judge of the Court of Small Causes that the first sentence of imprisonment was not warranted, and they consider that the second for the reason above given cannot be supported. It is to be hoped the imprisonment already suffered by the prisoner for his contempt of Court will prevent a recurrence of the offence without further punishment.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—*Wednesday, Feb.* 25.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Deepa Cursundass and Surder Muccond vs. *H. Gamble, Official Assignee of the Estate of Trimbuckrow Ramchunder, an insolvent.*

THIS was an action to recover a dividend of forty per cent on a debt of two hundred and twenty-one rupees, or eighty-eight rupees four annas, from the defendant, as official assignee of the above named insolvent.

Mr. Pandurung for plaintiffs.

Mr. Kelly for defendant.

His Honor said, he did not understand why the application had not been made to the Insolvent Court in this case, as it had the power to compel the payment of dividends, if the claim was correct.

Mr. Pandurung contended that as the defendant had received the insolvent's assets in the discharge of his duty as official assignee he was bound to pay, and that there was nothing in the Insolvent Debtor's Act to prevent this action from being legitimately brought into this Court.

Mr. Kelly stated that the matter in dispute was that the plaintiff's claim was for Rs. 221, originally Rs. 281, but as Rs. 150 of the original amount was a premium upon a sum of Rs. 131 actually received by the insolvent, the defendant had in pursuance of the rule observed upon similar occasions, refused to recognize the defendant's claim beyond Rs. 131 out of which Rs. 60 had been paid prior to the insolvency.

Mr. Pandurung said he was ready to prove that the insolvent's assets amounted to 40 per cent (which had been received by Mr. Gamble) upon the claims of his creditors, and that the entry in the Schedule was for Rs. 221: under these circumstances he contended that Mr. Gamble was liable.

Mr. Kelly said that Section 45 of the Insolvent Act pointed out the remedy to be adopted in such cases, and that the present action could not lie, inasmuch as the debt was not proved, and although a creditor, he was at present simply a claimant.

His Honor said that the plaintiff could not succeed in the present form of action, and that the summons must be amended before he could entertain it. The summons should be worded before it could be received at all, as "money had, and received by the defendant to the use of the plaintiffs." He did not think he ought to encourage such kind of actions, which would put the defendant, in his official capacity, to much inconvenience. No authorities had been adduced that such an action could be maintained, and the debt was not proved in any way; he would therefore nonsuit the plaintiff.

Wootumchund Samutdass vs. *Ramcrustna Sazba.*

This was an action to recover the sum of five hundred rupees, abandoning an excess of thirteen rupees, eight annas, to bring the claim within the jurisdiction of this Court. The summons stated that Rs. 1,700 had been paid to the defendant, on account of Messrs. R. Woodhouse & Co., as per receipt, from which the sum of Rs. 1,337-4 was deducted, as an amount due by plaintiff to the before mentioned firm, as per their letter dated London, 18th January 1861, leaving a balance of Rs. 362-12; in addition to this interest at the rate of 9 per cent., Rs. 150-12, making in all the sum of Rs. 513-8 due to the plaintiff.

The defendant in this case had, on the other hand, filed a cross action to recover the sum of five hundred rupees, abandoning an excess of Rs. 56-5-2 to bring this suit likewise, within the jurisdiction of this Court. The latter claim was composed of the sum of Rs. 919-1-2 being the balance of an account for money lent and advanced, closed and adjusted with plaintiff on 1st Oct. 1860, less Rs. 362-12 received on account, leaving a balance of 556-5-2, it being alleged by the defendant that the latter amount of Rs. 362-12, had been admitted as taken in account.

Dr. Reid appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Cooper for the defendant.

Mr. Cooper admitted the balance to be correct in the first action, if it were proved not have been taken in account in the latter claim.

His Honor said that in the event of its being determined that the amount of Rs. 362-12 had not been admitted by agreement of the parties, to be taken into account in the cross action, the latter claim would not come within the jurisdiction of the Court, as the amount claimed by the plaintiff in that cause would be Rs. 919-1-2.

Dr. Reid said he had understood that the matter might be satisfactorily arranged if submitted to arbitration as it seemed only a question of accounts, and would therefore beg His Honor to postpone the case, in order that it might be so dealt with.

His Honor said that he could not refer the case to arbitration if the set-off in the cross-action was not proved, as it would not then come within the Court's jurisdiction. It would therefore be advisable that Mr. Cooper should endeavour to prove that the item of Rs. 362-12-0 had been admitted as taken in account in the second action, which would determine the former.

Ramcrustna Sazba, the plaintiff in the cross action produced the entry in his books, wherein the sum of Rs. 362-12, appeared as a balance which had been struck between plaintiff and defendant on the 30th April 1861, and stated that the account was adjusted by his moonim, with the brother of the plaintiff in the first action; he had accordingly brought forward the balance in that account, and given credit for the amount. He wished the brother, who signed letters and received monies, to sign the account current, but he said it was not necessary, but would credit the amount to his brother and witness might do the same. The amount was therefore credited to Wootumchund Samutdass, or Lallchund Dwarkadass, the latter being the name under which he traded. After this no dealings had taken place between the parties, but the witness further stated that Wootumchund had admitted that he had authorized his brother to give effect to this transaction. The balance due to him had been demanded.

Jaggonath Visram the Moonim of the last witness corroborated the foregoing statement.

This being the case on the one side, His Honor said that as the balance had been sworn to by two witnesses, it would be necessary to have a contradiction from the other side.

Wootumchund Samutdass said he had given no authority to his brother to put the balance of Rs. 362-12-0 to Ramcrustna Sazba's account, neither did he owe him Rs. 919; on the contrary, at the date mentioned there was Rs. 685 due to himself, and that the accounts had never been made up or adjusted up to the present date, and running accounts often remained in this way.

Kimitchund the brother of the last witness stated the accounts were never adjusted to his knowledge and that he has received no authority from his brother and had never admitted the amount in question as taken in account.

Mr. Cooper addressed the Court in a short speech, stating that there were many discrepancies in the two last witnesses' statement, which he deemed sufficient to establish a verdict for Ramcrustna Sazba.

His Honor said that the only point to consider, was whether Rupees 362-12 had been taken into account. The cross action involved the necessity, that the plaintiff in it should prove, that the balance was struck. In this Court, he said, a debt could not be reduced by a set off, unless it could be proved that the set off was allowed as an item in account. On one side Ramcrustna and his Moonim stated that it was agreed as a set off; on the other the plaintiff in the action and his brother denied that such was the case. Taking the whole evidence into consideration he could only come to the conclusion that the defendant had not proved that the account was adjusted, and the Court must therefore return a verdict for the plaintiff, with costs certified. The cross action must be struck out as not now within the jurisdiction of the Court, but might be taken into the High Court.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our Own Correspondents.)

MHOW, *19th February,* 1863.—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief arrived here from Indore yesterday. A salute of fifteen guns was fired, and a guard of honor furnished, by H. M.'s 72nd Highlanders. His Excellency held a levee at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the officers of the Garrison were presented by their respective Colonels. This morning a grand brigade parade was formed, which went through some excellent movements, and gave great satisfaction to the [illegible] 72nd, this evening. The Parsee community are getting up an address of welcome to present to His Excellency.—*Deccan Herald, Feb.* 25.

POONA.

OUR reporter states that as soon as Mr. Moroba Canoba took his seat on the bench, of the Small Cause Court, on Monday morning last, he called before him Mr. Purushram Sukaram, who had been previously warned to be in attendance. His Honor then told him that he had been authorised by Government to prosecute him, and his accomplices before a regular Court of Justice, and on a charge of corruption. The Magistrate has, in consequence, been instructed to bind over the party for his due appearance when called for, to answer the charges which have been preferred against him.—*Deccan Herald, Feb.* 25.

MADRAS.

WE have on more than one occasion called attention to the want of an additional Judge of the High Court. An announcement which fell from the Chief Justice last Tuesday shows that our remarks on the point have been verified. In order to keep down the arrears of work on the Appellate side of the Court, his Lordship intimated that for the future and after the present week there would be no sittings in the original branch of the Court on Thursdays. As Mondays and Saturdays in every week are already given up to the Appeal business of the Court, there will thus be only three days in every week for the despatch of the original business of the Court. Up to the present time the arrears of the late Supreme Court remain undisposed of, and under the new arrangement it is easy to foresee that the business on the original side of the new Court will fall very much into arrears. The only way to prevent such an undesirable result is to have another Judge who can sit with Sir Adam Bittleston for the disposal of original cases while the Chief Justice takes care of the Appeal cases. We trust that the Government here will lose no time in forwarding a recommendation to the Home authorities on the subject, and in the meantime to appoint an additional acting Judge if, as we believe, they have the power to do so.—*Times, Feb.* 20.

SIND.

An instance having occurred of a soldier of one of Her Majesty's British Regiments having been struck off the returns of his corps, from the date of his departure from the Presidency, for treatment in the Lunatic Asylum, and the Commanding Officer having stated that this was done under paragraphs 6 and 9, page 291, of the Bengal Military Regulations, the Commander-in-Chief in India has directed it to be notified that the regulation quoted does not affect a soldier of Her Majesty's British Service, and that the rule laid down in para 6, page 198, of the Queen's Regulations, which does not recognize the permanent striking off of any soldier (not a deserter) from the service Companies except on his transfer to the strength of the Depot of his Regiment, in order to ensure a continuous record of his service, must be strictly observed in H. M.'s Regiments.—*Our Paper.*

THE WHITE CHILD OF KOTREE.—It may be interesting to those who have subscribed to the Fund raised for the maintenance and education of the little European girl found at Kotree, to hear something further about her movements. She was removed from Kotree to Kurrachee by Mr. Grant, in October, and first placed with a married couple of H. M. 4th Regiment that she might have the benefit of mixing with other European children. Finding herself probably too much confined to the house after her former free life, she wandered away one night to a gentleman's compound in the neighbourhood, and was by him returned next morning to the Senior Chaplain of the Station. She intreated not to be sent back to the patcherries, and expressed a wish to remain at Mr. Watson's house. This was complied with, and she has ever since remained with him, becoming remarkably attached to her African nurse, and indeed gradually giving her the love of a daughter. She became extremely attached also to Mr. Watson's children, and was so docile, humble and affectionate that she is become a great favorite in his house. She has improved much in personal appearance, takes instinctively to European habits, and speaks some English with a remarkable clear and good enunciation. She began to attend the Services of Trinity Church with the Chaplain's nurse and children, learnt the Lord's Prayer, and herself concurring, was baptized on New Year's Day by the name of "Mary Christian," her protector's becoming her god parents. The Secretary to the Byculla Schools being communicated with, she has been granted admission into the schools, a donation of Rs. 350 being paid over for her out of the subscriptions raised at Kotree and Hydrabad. She will thus have the benefit of a good education, and be insured a comfortable home for many years to come. Meanwhile, we are given to understand that the Chaplain of Kurrachee will never lose sight of her in life. We believe she will leave Kurrachee by the next steamer for Bombay, as Mr. Watson expects to go home on furlough next month.—*Scindian, Feb.* 21.

NARRATIVE (HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED) OF A LADY'S ESCAPE FROM FUTTYGURH IN 1857.

(From the Delhi Gazette.)

(Concluded from Saturday's paper.)

I remained unmolested in my retreat for the better part of the day, and as evening drew near, I began to hope that I should be permitted to pass the night in peace. But it was not to be; for the hope had scarcely had time to form itself, when I perceived a noise and bustle in our neighbourhood that I had not noticed before. Upon enquiring of my servant's wife, now my kind and attentive hostess, what the unusual stir indicated, she informed me, that parties of men and women, who had gone out on a plundering excursion in the morning, were now returning to their homes, but that there was no occasion for alarming myself, as her husband was no the watch outside, and would keep out all intruders. I tried to console myself with this, but I need scarcely say without much success. The presence of so many ill-disposed people in my neighbourhood, must. I was sure, lead sooner or later to my discovery and then, the end was not far.

At this moment I heard some one talking in a very loud strain to my servant just a few paces from his door, and, as I could catch almost every syllable that was said, it may easily be imagined what agony I suffered when I understood, that the person addressing my servant, was one of the gang who had discovered me under the hencoop that morning, and that he was trying to impress it upon his audience in general, and my servant in particular, that, unless a sum of thirteen thousand rupees was immediately paid down as my ransom, he and his associates would carry me before the Nawab, and claim the reward that was offered for all Europeans, who might be concealed in and about Futtygurh. My servant assured this ruffian and those about him that so far from having the sum he demanded at my command. I was destitute even of proper clothing to myself. But all to no purpose. They knew I was rich, said the spokesman of the party, and I must pay them the money, or take the consequences. Seeing they would listen to no reason, my servant endeavoured to temporize with them, and apparently with some success; for I soon after heard them all walk away in company with him.

All this while I had been crouching in the darkest corner of the little hut, waiting in breathless anxiety to see how matters would end, and it was here that my servant came to me and related what I had already heard but too distinctly. He further said, that after much entreaty, he had gained a little time from my persecutors, and that the only course now left open to us, was to quit the city that night for a village some miles distant where I should have less to fear. In answer to my question, as to how the fact of my being in his house had become known, he said, that the man who had seen me that morning, and had directed him to the house where I was concealed, had made sure that my servant had brought me away with him. And there was no denying the position; since any one might have convinced himself of its truth in a moment, by simply walking into the house.

I was only too glad of an opportunity of leaving the city, and it mattered very little to me where I went, so that I increased the distance between myself and my enemies. Accordingly, darkness had just set in, when my servant came to me with a bundle and sword in his hand, and desired me to follow him. We started at a brisk pace, and in half an hour's time, found ourselves clear of the city, without accident or adventure of any kind,—a circumstance which can only be accounted for by the completeness with which I was disguised.

I drew additional strength and confidence from the pure air into which we had now come, and I think I could have walked almost any distance without complaining, if it had not been for my bare feet, which were soon cut and blistered by the stones. Notwithstanding this impediment, however, we made very good progress, and about midnight, reached the outskirts of the village, which my guide informed me, was our destination for the present. Here he left me for a while, and proceeded to reconnoitre his friend's house to make sure that there were no objectionable persons in the way. Having satisfied himself of this, he returned and led me into a small hut, which had an enclosure before it. The inmates of the house, consisting of two or three women and an old man, were still awake; for it is a practice in this country with villagers especially, to spend the better part of the night, during summer, in talking or singing. Wearied with my long walk, and suffering actutely from the bruises and blisters on my feet. I was glad to rest myself on the bed with which I was accommodated; but, although I had fasted the whole day long, I had no appetite for the food which was so hospitably set before me by my servant's friends. Rest was all I needed, and I soon fell asleep, and slept till long after sunrise the next morning.

The few days I spent in this village were days of comparative quiet. Nothing occurred to disturb me on the score of my personal safety; but it was here that I first had leisure to brood over the dreadful atrocities committed by the mutineers at Futtygurh. These, however, have already found an imperishable record elsewhere, and I need not therefore repeat them. I hasten instead to bring my narrative to a close as speedily as may be.

To continue, then, I had not been many days established in my new quarters, when it began to be rumoured, that the Nabob's officers and troops were going about collecting, or rather extorting revenue from the cultivators in the district, and that it would probably not be long before our village received its due share of official attention. My servant, who was always on the look-out for any signs of danger, no sooner heard this rumour than he prepared to remove me still further from the city at all risks, and we accordingly set out for another village, several miles distant after I had expressed my gratitude to the poor people, who had so generously sheltered me at such a trying moment.

At this second village, we remained a few weeks, two or three as well as I can remember and from here too, we were driven away by the fear of a visit from the mutineers.

While proceeding to a third village my guide had selected for my retreat, we suddenly came upon a large body of armed men, who were going in an opposite direction I should have fainted with fear at sight of them, if it had not been for my servant, who entreated me to keep a good heart, and to draw my veil well over my face, and make as much noise as possible with the bells I had on my feet, as I walked past the armed body. I made a strong effort to obey him, and we were soon at a distance from the mob, who, my servant found from their conversation, were marching to the relief of some petty chief, whose little fort was at the time invested by a band of villagers.

On arriving at the end of this third journey, my servant informed me, that he had little or no money left for expenses, and that if I would give him a note to some friend at Agra, which was then the nearest place inhabited by Europeans, he would make an effort to deliver it, and get assistance of some kind. Saying this, he handed me a stump of a pencil and dirty piece of paper that he had picked up somewhere, and I wrote a few lines on it to a friend at Agra. With these my servant immediately set out, leaving me not a little anxious for my safety, now that I was deprived of his vigilant attention. The people of the house in which I was then living, however, did everything to reassure me and make me comfortable, but, do what they would, they could never rid me for a moment of my terrible apprehensions. Often and often would they invite me, nay press me to come and sit with them in the open air; but, suffocating as the atmosphere of the house was at that dreadful time of the year, I preferred it to the open outside. For, with all the dye that had gone towards disguising my complexion, I found that this was still much fairer than that of my native friends, and that it would betray me without fail the moment it was brought into contrast with theirs.

Weeks rolled on and still found me in this pitiable condition, and the weeks became months, and yet I had no tidings of my messenger. At length, almost entirely deserted by hope, and harassed by the secret misgiving, that our day of triumph had gone by; condemned moreover, to witness from day to day the distressing struggles of those about me with the most abject poverty, and to live surrounded by the most disgusting squalor and filth, I began to feel that any change that could now come would be a change for the better. So burdensome had my existence become that I would now almost have welcomed the death, from which I had but lately fled in such terror.

But help was near when I least expected it; for one morning after an absence of more than two months, my servant made his appearance, and filled me with joy at the intelligence he had collected on the road. He explained the cause of his long absence by informing me, that after he had delivered my letter at Agra, and received an answer, and a small sum of money for my use, (my friends being, as I afterwards found, unwilling to put his honesty to too severe a test by giving him a larger amount) he had been detained at Agra for a good many days by the insecure state of the roads. That, when he did at last get away from there, he was obliged to follow a very circuitous route to avoid a meeting with the rebels, and that he had got about half way on his journey, when he was prostrated by a fit of ague and fever, which kept fast hold of him for some weeks. He further stated, that on one occasion he had unexpectedly fallen in with a body of mutinous sepoys, and fearing a discovery, had destroyed the letter he had received for me. But his last item of news was that in which I took most interest. He said that, he had been told by scores of people on the way, that a column of British troops was rapidly marching on Mynpoorie, where Tej Singh had set up his standard since the rebellion.

I waited impatiently for a confirmation of this intelligence, and not long after the return of my servant, I heard with the sincerest gratification, that Tej Singh had been defeated and Mynpoorie recovered by our troops. Without the loss of a day, I set out for Mynpoorie, which was not many miles distant, accompanied by my servant. As soon as we reached the station, I presented myself before Mr. Cocks, the Judge of Mynpoorie, who was there at the time, and craved his assistance. This gentleman at first very naturally mistook me for a native; but no sooner did he understand who I was, than he invited me into his tent and treated me with the warmest courtesy and hospitality during the few hours I remained with him. The following day he secured me a seat in the Government van, and in a little time after, I had the unspeakable pleasure of once more finding myself in the midst of relatives and friends at Agra.

In conclusion, it would be as well to mention, that the man who so often risked his life for me, and to whom under Providence I was indebted for my escape, was substantially rewarded by me the moment I became possessed of the means of rewarding him. I say substantially, though not sufficiently; since what can be considered a sufficient reward for virtue such as he displayed, at a time, when most others were either holding aloof, or were actively engaged in striving to exterminate our race!

COMPENSATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENGLISHMAN.

SIR,—It has been currently reported in official circles in India, on what is believed to be good authority, that the Secretary of State for India is disposed to offer the officers of the Indian army some further inducements to retire from the service. No person conversant with the condition of the army can fail to be aware that, however much some individuals may have gained in accelerated promotion in consequence of the mutiny, the majority of the army have been great losers in a pecuniary point of view, not only as regards actual loss of allowances while in the service, but in another still more important point as regards those officers who desire to avail themselves of pensions.

Much has already been written on this subject, and many complaints have been uttered, but I have never yet seen a statement detailing the actual injury sustained by the service at large by the amalgamation; and in the hope that it may not yet be too late to supply this omission, I propose to set forth as briefly as possible what appears to me the nature and extent of the injury to our interests caused by the amalgamation, and the grounds on which we may reasonably claim compensation, and also to suggest the mode in which it should be granted. It is well known that for some seventy years prior to the mutiny, a regular system of purchase had been organized throughout the Indian army, and had received the sanction of the Court of Directors. The scale of payment varied slightly in some regiments but as a rule the amount paid to a Major of Infantry, when lowest on the gradation list, was Rs. 30,000, Captains and Subalterns receiving less in proportion, for many years prior to the mutiny. I think I am warranted in saying that no officer retired without receiving the value of his step. The amalgamation and consequent change in the system of promotion caused by the creation of a staff corps, and cadres of officers, put a stop to all purchase in the cavalry and infantry, excepting in the new European regiments of the line, twelve in number; and all officers not belonging to these regiments must, on retiring from the service, be losers of the precise amount that they would have received, had the Indian army been allowed to retain its original constitution, and to this extent officers are unquestionably entitled to expect compensation.

Granting that her Majesty's government are entitled to introduce any modifications or changes that may appear advisable in the organization of their Indian army, and that Officers are bound either to submit to these changes or leave the service, it cannot be conceded that H. M's. government are entitled virtually to extinguish the purchase system maintained at great cost for a quarter of a century, with the express sanction of our former rulers, and refuse compensation for the injury sustained in consequence.

Under existing circumstances, it is impossible to estimate the value of each officer's step with reference to the position he occupies in his regiment or cadre, but a simpler plan is to fix a bonus calculated with reference to length of service, and I therefore propose that £100 should be granted on retirement for each year of service, fixing the maximum at £3,000, which was, as I have already stated, the amount ordinarily paid to a Major of infantry on retirement. The object being to compensate officers desiring to retire who, under the old organization, would have received the value of their Commissions from their regiments, the bonus should be restricted to officers below the rank of regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, but including all officers of twelve years' standing below that rank.

Officers already entitled to pension should be required to retire within three or six months of the publication of the order, or forfeit all title to the bonus. Officers not yet entitled to pension, to accept it immediately on becoming entitled to their lowest (Captain's) pension, or forfeit their claim, the bonus being proposed with a view to cover the expense of past payment, and to afford a fair compensation in proportion to present standing. This amount paid to officers not yet entitled to retire would, of course, be limited to the number of years they had already served on publication of the order, *e. g.,* an officer of seventeen years' service who might claim his pension three years hence would, if he then retired, receive a bonus of £1,700.

There are two reasons for excluding Lieutenant-Colonels from this benefit, one being that officers of this rank (in the infantry) were not bought out, and have therefore no claims for compensation; another sufficient reason is that all the Lieutenant-Colonels now on the list have already (in 1861) had the option of retiring on an increased pension which, in most instances, was far beyond the value of the compensation now suggested. As they considered it more to their advantage to remain in the service, they have no claim to share in [illegible] of their present [illegible] had for a [illegible]

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I propose to exclude, from the benefit now proposed, all who do not immediately avail themselves of the offer when their turn arrives.

Should it be feared that inconveniences might be occasioned in consequence of too large a proportion of officers desiring to retire at once, it would be very easy for the government to limit the retirement to a certain number annually, but so many of the seniors are tied to the service, and so many would probably prefer to remain in the hope of accelerated promotion, that such inconvenience is scarcely to be apprehended.

R.

RETIRING SCHEME.

(From the Englishman, Feb. 16.)

Our correspondent R. has, in as few words as possible drawn out a fair bonus scheme of retirement for the senior unemployed and superfluous officers of the late Company's armies; and we have no doubt that, were it the intention of the government to purchase out these officers by a bonus scheme, or, in other words, to compensate them for the ruin of their regimental purchasing funds caused by the amalgamation, a scale very like what he has sketched would be adopted. But, as we said before, the reopening of the retiring scheme, which will most probably take place within this year, will not be on the bonus plan, of any kind, but will be a repetition of the retiring scheme of 1861, offering increased pensions to the seniors and even, as we trust, to officers of the rank of Captain whose military career has been closed by the amalgamation, and whom the government can no longer employ. No doubt a sum of ready money in hand, with which to commence some other career, would be most acceptable and useful to the majority of the ruined officers; but the government also places a very considerable value upon ready cash now-a-days; and as it did not, when it ought, come into the market with a few borrowed or otherwise raised millions, to satisfy all just and fair demands, and carry out the amalgamation in a liberal and magnanimous manner becoming the national character, it is by no means likely that it will now either do so or endeavour to pay money bonuses out of the current revenue, or from any superfluity that might accrue from it. Our correspondent and his brother officers must wait for the next government hobble through the difficulties of the amalgamation, which, as we have said, will be a pension move; and if it be at all as liberal as is to be expected from our present Finance minister, they will be wise to take what is offered, and leave the service and the country, where there is no longer a career open to them.

THE FIVE-YEAR ORDER.

(From the Englishman, Feb. 17.)

There is an agitation now going on, and which we understand has just received a fresh *impetus* from England, with reference to the well-known, but hitherto inactive, "five-year Order," as it is called, by the conditions of which all officers in military staff employ, whether departmental or other, shall vacate their appointments after a tenure of that period and look for whatever they can get in some other direction. Without any particular reference to the coming rumoured operation of this order in one of the staff departments, we would observe generally that we never had a very high opinion of the judgment which could have conceived it; for whilst it certainly has, to some extent, a fair and beneficial action as regards departmental officers, it has on the other hand, a most mischievous tendency as regards the efficiency of the public service, which latter should be the paramount consideration in framing and putting into action all government orders and regulations. It is true that without some limited period of tenure of office in the staff departments, and with the sick furlough rules of the Staff Corps now in force, there could scarcely ever be any such thing as promotion of movement in the staff departments except by death; as, whilst an officer can obtain twenty months' sick leave to England without loss of his appointment, his tenure of it would be, in most cases, tantamount to a hold of it for life, or at will. This the five-year order obviates, and if it be strictly and fairly adhered to and carried out, it will, as we have indicated, keep up a steady movement of progress and promotion in the departments, and thus benefit the officers attached to them. So much for the officers individually and departmentally; but the public service requires to be thought of and cared for even before their interests and advancement, and let us see what will be the effect of the five-years' orders upon it. It must be a very easy and routine office or department indeed, in which an officer becomes thoroughly efficient and useful to the government and the public under five years tenure of employment; and if this be the case, the operation of the order in question must simply be to remove officers from departments and appointments just at the time when their services in them have become valuable to the public, and to put into their places new men, to learn their duties as did their predecessors, and, like them, to move out and look for other employ at the end of their tutelage, and the commencement of their full utility. Thus, for instance, an officer who may have learned his duties for five years in the Adjutant General's or Quarter Master General's department, must, at the expiration of that term, vacate; and may then find himself soliciting government for some political appointment, or for employment in the Stud department, or the Police, or the Public Works, or any where else in the wide field of government patronage that will afford him a berth, without reference to his aptitude, previous training, or knowledge of the work to be performed. Surely if it were wished and intended to frame an order conducive to the inefficiency of the most important departments of the public service, one more calculated to thoroughly effect this object, than must the five-year rule, could not have been imagined or issued. But this is only another instance of what we have so often of late had occasion to observe, that if companies or private individuals were, in the conduct of their business, to act as government frequently does in the management of its affairs, they would be considered insane and made over to the care of their friends. What would be thought of an individual who, in conducting a large and expensive business, should make one of his primary orders enact that, so soon as any of his *employés* became thoroughly acquainted with the duties and the management of any branch or department, he should vacate for a new man, and either remain out of employ, or change his occupation in the firm? And yet this is precisely what the action of the five-year order upon the most important departments of the public service must be, if it be strictly carried out.

THE COTTON PROBLEM SOLVED.

(From the Friend of India, Feb. 12.)

The experience of two seasons during which the American supply of cotton has been cut off, has taught India two very important lessons, and only in proportion to the extent to which they are laid to heart, is this country likely to keep the place events have given it temporarily in the market. These lessons are that indigenous cotton cleaned by native methods and adulterated by native buyers will not, either as to quantity or quality, compete with the plant grown from improved seed; and that there is no cotton district of India which will not produce fibre equal to "Middling Orleans" which is most largely consumed by the mills of Lancashire.

1. High prices have swept India of two millions of bales during 1861 and 1862, the greater part of which was from native seed. While it is true that in a few instances English machinery has been adapted to its staple, all—both mill-owners like Mr. Bazley and operatives like the subject of Mr. Bright's story who prayed against "Surats"—have a well-founded adversion to it. So long as native cotton continues what it has been, the return of the market to a normal state will at once reduce India to its old position. Not merely is the fibre bad, but the mode of preparing it is worse and the custom of adulteration the worst of all. The Bombay Government recently appointed a Cotton Fraud Commission to make personal investigations into the extent to which adulteration is practised. At Surat which they first visited they found that the sellers were honest enough, but that the boatmen who carry the bales to Bombay remove a quantity of cotton from each and pour in water as a make-weight, with the full knowledge of the local police, selling the proceeds to accomplices at sea or at some of the coasting ports. At Broach adulteration by the shippers is so shameless, open and universal that each bale contains more seed than cotton. Similarly open and systematic is the fraud in the territories of the Guicowar of Baroda. Under an old Regulation of 1829 the Commission procured the conviction of one of the principal dealers who was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour. Formerly Government exercised supervision on the shipment of Bales, but Sir George Clerk unfortunately removed the check just when the crisis began. Every where, in the northern cotton districts, the native dealers were alarmed and penitent, and in crowds petitioned the Commission to re-establish penalties for adulteration and establishments for inspection. Those who oppose a fair contract law may learn something from the fact that these dealers confessed they wished to be honest, but the temptations on the other side were so great that only legal penalties would make them so. The Commission reported the evil as so wide-spread that nothing but the energetic action of Government would suffice to check it, and recommended legislative action. Mr. Scott has accordingly introduced a Bill into the local Legislature which threatens fraudulent dealers, packers, markers and sellers with imprisonment for a year or a fine of a thousand rupees or both, and authorities the executive to appoint officers to examine cotton and charge fees for the duty, as petitioned for by the dealers, and to license packing and ginning establishments. The Government thank the Commission and promise the proposed Bill full consideration. The evil is not less in other parts of India. Madras has long complained of it, and a correspondent who has travelled during the past season through the North-Western Provinces assures us that the adulterated rubbish now being exported under the name of cotton is so bad that a great cry will be raised in England. An Act to check the evil should be passed at once and for all India.

2. But while legislation of this kind may secure the comparative purity of indigenous cotton, it will not improve the seed or staple so as to make it equal to Middling Orleans and give India command of the cotton trade of forty millions sterling. This great object will be secured only by improved seed and improved cleaning-machinery, both of which will yield the cultivator a greater return and meet the difficulty of the want of labour to clean any crop which may be grown larger than the present. Dr. Forbes' report on the Cotton Gin Factory of Dharwar shews us what can be accomplished in this way at a trifling expenditure. Since 1848 the ryots of this district of the Southern Mahratta country, finding that healthy American seed yielded a certain and large return which sold at a higher price than their own, have given up their opposition to the cultivation so that last year there were 214,310 acres under American cotton and only 243,000 under native. The process of hybridizing has not resulted, as was feared, in causing American cotton to degenerate into the native variety. Independently of the increased market value the introduction of the American plant adds one-fourth to the ryot's return of produce without any additional cost or labour. When once it reaches England it requires no adaptation of the spinning mills for its use. But side by side with this there must be improved cleaning machinery, and it was to supply such that Government established the Cotton Gin Factory. When Dr. Forbes took charge of it in 1855 he found much discontent in consequence of the bad gins supplied. So important was it to discover a good gin that the Indian Government offered money prizes of large amount for a better machine, but the time-honored *churka* kept its place. Dr. Forbes succeeded in inventing a machine free from all the defects complained of. With it one man can turn out upwards of 100 pounds of cotton wool a day, while the average work with his own *churka* is only 12 pounds. This is equivalent to an addition of *eight times* the present amount of labour to the cotton districts, for the complaint is every where reiterated that although the cultivation of native cotton is capable of extension to an enormous degree, the amount of manual labour available is barely sufficient to clean the quantity now produced. It is equivalent, moreover, to an immense saving in the price. Mr. Landon reported in 1858 that if the saw-gin were used to clean the cotton shipped from Broach, instead of the Gujarat churka which is the most effective native machine in India, there would be a saving of more than £30,000. The saving every season would be now double that sum. At a cost of less than 18 rupees a month the Dharwar Factory during the past six years has turned out these improved gins in large numbers, and so popular are they, while high prices have made the ryots so wealthy, that the latter have made advances for no less than 591 against 42 the previous year. Dr. Forbes reports that the use of these gins and of the American seed is spreading into South and Central India and that, as soon as the new port of Sedashegbur is ready no less than 300,000 bales, of which a half will be New Orleans, will pour through it and reach England within seven months from the time of its being picked, instead of occupying two years in transit, as has hitherto been the case much to its detriment in value, owing to deterioration of the strength and colour of the fibre.

Mr. Shaw, the Collector, and Dr. Forbes to whom these results are owing, no less than the Government at which Mr. Bright so wildly strikes, have reason for gratulation. The letter of a London Correspondent, which we publish, is curious as shewing the opinion of Puritan England as well as the mill-owners on this subject. The way has been shewn, and it requires only a continuance of high prices, or without such prices the presence of European Agents who will supply improved seed and gins, to make India yield cotton which, in quantity and quality, will cause it to take the place of America and become the grandest agent in the extinction of slavery.

INDIAN COTTON.

(From the Home News, Jan. 26.)

The following letter addressed to the 'Times' by Mr Ross D. Mangles appeared in the columns of that journa on the 20th of January:—

Sir,—Having taken part in many of the controversies of late years on the subject of Indian cotton, and having often remarked, and remarked upon, the spirit and temper in which those controversies have been carried on by Mr. John Bright, it was with no surprise that I read that he had wound up his recent speech at Birmingham in the following terms:—

"Short of this" (that is, unless the growth of cotton in India be stimulated by the remission of the public revenue for five years upon all land so cultivated.)

"I look on the prosperity of Lancashire as most remote. I believe this misfortune will entail ruin on the whole working population, that it will gradually engulf the small traders and those possessing the least capital, and it may for years—I don't say it will—make the whole factory property of Lancashire almost entirely worthless. This is a most dismal look-out for a great many persons in this country. But it comes from the utter neglect of our opportunities and our duties which has distinguished the Government in India."

It is strange that it should not have occurred to such a zealot of the sternest political economy as Mr. Bright that it can hardly be fair to hold the Government of India responsible for the distress in Lancashire, because the ryots have found it so much more profitable to grow other articles, that, in his judgment, nothing short of a handsome bounty can induce them to cultivate cotton.

But, in truth, though Mr. Bright holds it to be indispensable, there is no need of a bounty. Never was there a question of so much importance the governing facts of which lie so completely on the surface. India has not grown cotton for Lancashire simply because the demand has not been so efficient and continuous as to evoke a supply. The American always has been, and, probably, from circumstances of soil and climate, always will be, the better article. As long, therefore, as the harvests in America were good, and the supply, consequently, abundant, there was little or no demand for Indian cotton. But when, once in seven or 10 years, early frosts or other calamities of season had rendered the crop in America short and the prices at Liverpool high, then heated and illogical men, like Mr. Bright, fell foul of the Government of India, because that country had not cotton ready to send on the instant to supply a deficiency which the next American harvest would almost certainly make good to the ruin of any foolish merchant of Bombay who might have given heed to the invocations of Manchester. The existing state of things having more completely cut off the American supply, the cry for cotton from India has been louder and more prolonged; but unhappily, the greater need of our manufacturers could not create a stock ready to meet a large, sudden, and most unexpected demand. There is no maxim in political economy more absolute than that without an efficient and constant demand there cannot be a sufficient supply. I have a high opinion of his courage on the platform, but I hardly think that Mr. Bright would be so bold as to affirm in terms, that at any time when America was sending such a supply the cotton of India could have been sold at Liverpool, in any quantity, at remunerative prices.

Now, I am not so unreasonable as to find the least fault with the manufacturers for buying their cotton where they could get it best, and, relatively, cheapest; but I do find fault with them for being so unreasonable as to vilify the Government of our great dependency because its ryots and its merchants think that they can employ their labour and their capital to better purpose than in raising and exporting produce that might not find a market at remunerative prices—at prices giving profit to either of the parties, equal to that yielded by other articles of growth and export—once in seven years.

Still India is, I believe, the country which produces the largest quantity of cotton of any in the world; and there would seem, from the success of the experiment in Dharwar, to be no reason why — if sufficient care were devoted to the subject—the quality of the article might not be so far improved as to fit it to enter into competition with ordinary American cotton. And it has been pointed out, over and over again, to the representatives of the manufacturing interest how they might obtain all the cotton that they wanted, and that, too, free from impurities and fraudulent makeweights, and certainly—even at first—of better quality than that commonly imported from India. They have been told that these objects would certainly be attained if they would send our agents to establish themselves at the great cotton marts in the interior of the country, not, assuredly (as had been suggested to them by ignorant advisers), to grow cotton on their own account, but to place themselves in direct communication with the ryots, with money to pay for the article, and with machinery to clean and press it. They were assured by those who knew the country and the people that by these means they would not only be able to get rid of many existing abuses and obstacles, but would be in a position gradually to induce and teach the ryots to grow a better quality of cotton, and also by cleaning, pressing, and packing it on the spot, to obviate, until the railways and their feeders should be finished, much of the deterioration necessarily resulting from the primitive system of sending the cotton down to the port of shipment in a state which exposed it to pilfering and wilful adulteration, as well as to damage from rain and dust. But the manufacturers scouted contemptuously at the time the notion that it behoved them to take the least trouble or to risk a shilling in the matter, although I am happy to know that a few of them, with Mr. Cheetham at their head, have recently shown their wisdom by adopting the suggestion. They alleged that they were cotton spinners, not planters or merchants; that they got their cotton from America without stepping beyond their proper functions to establish such agencies; and that it was absurd to ask them to do that for themselves which the Government, or the merchants of India, or both together, were morally bound to do for them. For as Brindley believed that rivers were created for the sole purpose of feeding navigable canals, so Mr. Bright and his disciples appeared to hold that the Empire of India was given to England mainly that her people might abandon more profitable agriculture and commerce in order to grow and export cheap cotton for Lancashire.

I answered—and I thought the answer a sufficient one, and I think so still—that American planters and Indian ryots are very different persons; that the one class were Anglo-Saxons, full of intelligence and energy, with abundant means to carry out all improvements that promised profit, and "well posted" in Liverpool prices current; while the other were ignorant comparatively feeble, both in mind and body (or Queen Victoria would never have been the Sovereign of India), and knowing no more of the principles of demand and supply or of the price of cotton beyond the nearest bazaar than they do of Magna Charta.

But it now appears that I might have spared myself all this argument. I find it is not true that the manufacturers have taken no part in directly stimulating the planters of America and informing them of the exact nature of their wants, a course which they have persistently refused to take, and that, too, with scornful taunts against those who could make a suggestion so opposed to all principle, in relation to the poor ryots of India. The very same number of the 'Cotton Supply Reporter' which contains Mr. Bright's speech at Birmingham publishes also an article by Mr. Thomas Bazley, M.P. (a gentleman to whom Mr. Bright refers by name as his coadjutor in the agitation against the Indian authorities), entitled, "The Difficulties and Dangers of the Cotton Trade," in which I find the following passage:

"The ryot is not generally rewarded for the production of a high class of cotton, and therefore it is not his interest to grow it and carefully clean it. If the cotton spinner and the cotton grower could dispense with a few of the intermediates in India who keep them asunder, the benefits to both would be palpable. In the States of America the cotton planter has been followed to his plantations by the agents of the European spinners, and the stimulant of the price paid for the article, according to its quality, being obtained by the planter, has promoted the growth of the best classes of cotton and has vastly extended their cultivation."

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Bazely did not indoctrinate Mr. Bright and his followers as to this judicious mode of dealing with the ryots of India, as well as let them into the secret how it was that the American planters hit so exactly the wants of the market, 10 years ago, for I have not the smallest doubt that if the course indicated by Mr. Bazley, aided by a very moderate investment of capital (which America did not need), had been taken by the manufacturers when it was first recommended to them by me and others, like Dr. Forbes Ryle and Mr. Prideaux, India would have entered upon a competition with America in regard to some classes of cotton, at least before the outbreak of the civil war, and would now be very largely contributing towards a full supply of the market. But, instead of taking this practical line, Mr. Bright and his followers did little more than make speeches, abusing the East India Company for the bad tenure of land, the deficiency of roads (the want of a contract law is a recently discovered hindrance), and other alleged obstacles of a like nature to a sufficient exportation of cotton to England. They were perpetually calling upon Hercules to help them, and never for an instant putting their own shoulders to the wheel.

A very short argument will be sufficient to satisfy any one but a political economist of the Bright school that the causes alleged could not possibly account for the state of things complained of. For why should causes which must necessarily be of universal operation affect cotton alone? Why, in the name of common sense, should cotton alone, of all the many staple products of the Indian soil, require the active interference of the Government to bring about its exportation in sufficient quantity to a market in England? There is nothing mysterious or recondite in the case of cotton. If the tenure of land is bad for the growth of cotton, so it is for the production of oil-seeds or jute. If miry roads, deep ruts, and the want of bridges render difficult and expensive the transportation of cotton, the same causes must produce precisely the same effects in regard to other staples. If bales of cotton be heavy, so are tons of oil-seeds; if cotton be bulky in relation to its value, so, emphatically, is jute. The want of a law to make breach of contract by a ryot a criminal offence (a hindrance to the growth of cotton lately suggested to Manchester by the indigo planters of Lower Bengal) must operate in the case of sugar, silk, saltpetre, oil-seeds, and jute as injuriously as in the case of cotton. And yet it is a fact, as I shall presently demonstrate, that throughout the series of years during which, as he tells us in his speech, Mr. Bright has been labouring to promote the growth of cotton, the general exports from that country—indeed, the exports of every staple article—have vastly increased: new staples, such as wool and tea, have been created (the exports of tea, which were nil in 1850-51, amounted in 1860-61 to £151,982, with a certainty of rapid increase); and even cotton, in spite of "the utter neglect of our opportunities and our duties which has distinguished the Government in India," has participated in the general improvement. As regards cotton, it is, of course, clear that the rise in price has probably produced a greater show than the increase of quantity.

Statement showing Exports of Principal Products from India for the Years 1850-51 and 1860-61.

	Value of Exports. 1850-51.	1860-61.
Cotton	£3,474,789	£7,342,167
Grain	752,295	3,350,877
Drugs	19,502	45,239
Coffee	100,509	337,436
Jute	196,936	409,372
Saltpetre	375,632	661,772
Silk, raw	619,319	1,036,728
Seeds	339,514	1,785,527
Wool	68,335	478,188
Gross merchandise	£18,164,150	£32,970,605

Here, I think, is ample proof that neither the ryots nor the merchants of India have been idle or apathetic during the 10 years while Mr. Bright has been agonising (in tall words) on behalf of Indian cotton. No grown man, not blinded by passion and prejudice, can fail to perceive from the foregoing statement that if cotton has not been exported largely enough to satisfy Mr. Bright, it can have been only because it offered a less prospect of profit than other articles of produce. Neither the Government nor the merchants of India have any special spite against cotton. They are not in a league to hinder its free and full growth and exportation. If the ryot could have seen his way to make one rupee an acre more profit by growing cotton than by raising cereals, sugar, or linseed, most assuredly he would have grown cotton. If the merchant thought he could have cleared 1 per cent. more by shipping to England a cargo of cotton than by sending coffee, jute, or oil-seeds, as a reasonable being he certainly would have done so. That the merchants did not take the trouble and incur the expense of sending agents into the interior—as the manufacturers ought to have done—in order to get better and, at the same time, probably cheaper cotton, is perfectly true. But the reason is obvious. With their hands as full of business as they could hold—with a dozen different articles for export, all promising to sell at good profit in England courting their attention—why, in the name of common sense, should the merchants of India have entered for the benefit of Manchester upon an uphill and doubtful struggle against the planters of the Southern States of America, already in possession of the market? They had plenty of other and good employment for their time and their capital; the trade was full of risk, on account of the superior quality of the American cotton; and they knew full well that, however great the public spirit they might show in developing an alternative source of supply to feed the industry of Lancashire, Mr. Bright and his friends would leave their cotton to rot in the warehouses of Liverpool if they could get as good an article from America at a farthing a pound cheaper, and small blame to them. But how can such sharp men of business, who refuse upon principle, as they allege, to do anything for themselves, expect others to incur heavy risks, with no sufficient assurance of commensurate gains, on their behalf?

At present, the case is altogether different. Encouraged by high prices, and relieved from any imminent danger, at least, of being suddenly thrust out of the market by an influx from America, India asks only the time prescribed by Nature for the growth of the crop to furnish Lancashire with a very large, if not a complete supply. As, when the war with Russia had cut off the orninary supply of linseed, the imports from India increased from the value of £389,796 in 1854-55 to £644,701 in 1855-56 and even to £1,255,779 in 1860-61, after the temporary stimulus had been withdrawn by the peace, it will be I am persuaded in the case of cotton. A continuous demand, at a sufficient price (which heretofore India has never had), will assuredly bring out the supply. And the same cause will as certainly effect an improvement in the quality of the indigenous article, and lead at the same time to an enlarged use of American seed.

It would be cruel to comment upon the recommendation by the great champion of free-trade that the growth of cotton in India, for the benefit of Manchester, should be encouraged by the grant of a bounty for five years out of the pockets of the people of that country—the first suggestion of which probable scheme, however, he modestly disclaims in favour of "a gentleman thoroughly acquainted with Indian agriculture." That agriculture is very imperfect, and so, evidently, is the gentleman's acquaintance with the first principles of political economy. Mr. Bright, who has often denounced with indignant eloquence the spoliation practised on the people of India, may be left to the scourge of his own reflections when he comes to himself.

One word more. If the charge brought by Mr. Bright against the Government of India had been well founded, such maladministration could hardly have been too strongly condemned. But if, as I believe that I have proved, the assumed ground of the accusation of neglect of duty, leading to fearful calamities, be altogether moonshine, what shall be our measure of the culpability of the recklessness which flings such a firebrand among tens or even hundreds of thousands of ill-informed, unemployed, and hungry men?

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

London, Jan. 19. Ross D. Mangles.

Before the interruption unhappily experienced in the supply of American cotton, Indian, from its less attractive qualities, was comparatively a drug in the market. Necessity, however, overcomes many objections—and perhaps it may also be added, to some little extent, prejudices in this case—and last year 697,862 bales of Indian cotton were taken into consumption, as compared with 356,495 bales in 1861, 168,283 bales in 1860, 177,398 bales in 1859, 319,574 bales in 1858, 377,706 bales in 1857, 267,028 bales in 1856, 276,847 bales in 1855, 208,164 bales in 1854, and 184,742 bales in 1853. It should be borne in mind, however, that the number of bales taken is not an exact criterion of the quantity of cotton consumed, as the Indian bale only weighs 375lb., while the American figures for 450lb.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 28th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, and Coloured Piece Goods, Twists, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTRIX AND EXECUTORS OF THE LATE DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE MAMA, Esq., DECEASED.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th March next, at 3 P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the premises.

LOT.

All that large and valuable Bungalow, situate at Tardeo, on the Breach Candy Road, is pucka built, situated on the best and airy part of the Island, well suited for a large family, Cookroom, and Out Houses, Water Wells, together with a large space of vacant ground, sufficient to build another Bungalow in the same compound, containing altogether 8,462 square yards or thereabouts.

The property is now on view.

The plan of the respective Lot and the conditions of sale, subject to which the same are to be sold, can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 10, Forbes Street, Fort.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th Feb., 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at their Rooms.

AT 1 P.M.

Sundry neatly Carved Household Furniture, Glassware, China, Sets of Silver Spoons and Forks, Plated ware, consisting of Hot Water Dishes, Tea Sets, Sets of Dish Covers, Copper Cooking utensils Cutlery, Carpets, &c. &c., the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency, the same will be on view from Friday morning.

ALSO,

A few Casks of Brown Sugar, a few Bales of Cotton, about 100 Casks white Lead, Iron Beadsteads, Patent Crockery-ware, Metal Cocks and Sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine at Rs. 15 per dozen, Claret at Rs. 10 per dozen.

One very handsome Ornamental Picture (view of a Railway) in a glass case suitable for Drawing Room.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow and Edward Adams, of London.
Wall Paper Hangings.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Plated and Bronzed Argand Lamps, of 1, 2, 3, and 4 lights, by A. J. Nash & Co., of London, guaranteed.
Breakfast Services, for 12.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 27th February 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

ON MONDAY, the 2nd March, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—
500 Pieces Grey Shirtings.
600 " " Long Cloths.
600 " " Madapollams.
700 " " Jaconets.
300 " " Domestics.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GRANT BUILDING.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co., have received instructions to submit to Public Auction on the 9th of March at 2 P.M. (at the Office of the Secretary of the Colaba Company, on the premises) the two Blocks of Buildings known as the GRANT BUILDINGS and situated at the Arthur Bunder.

Printed particulars as to the Lots and conditions and terms of sale will be ready in a day or two, which intending purchasers will obtain from the undersigned on application.

VALUABLE LAND AND BUNGALOWS FOR SALE AT LOWER COLABA.

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, on Tuesday the 3rd proximo at 4 P.M. on behalf of the Apollo Cotton Press Company, that desirable Piece of Ground at the corner of Thomas' Street opposite the new Colaba Press Building, measuring about 834 square yards with the two Bungalows, in good repair thereon

Further particulars may be obtained from the undersigned

Bombay, 27th February 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have just received fresh from FORTNUM, MASON & Co., the following Novelties of a kind never before imported into Bombay.
YORK PIES, SOUPS, MEATS, TRUFFLES, MUSHROOMS, in tins.
BONBONS, ALMONDS, IMPERIALS, MUSCATS, APRICOTS, PEACHES, CHERRIES, in jars and tins.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, RINGS, FIGS, FRUITS in NOYEAU and BRANDY, in boxes and bottles.
Rampart Row.

NEW GOODS.

LATE MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.—The Cheapest and best Fitting Tailoring Establishment and Woollen Warehouse.

Late E. & Co. have received per last Overland Mail, a supply of very superior West of England Cloths; Bedford Cords. &c. &c. Garments made of this article in a first-rate style and at moderate charges. A large supply of the real Balmoral Bonnet, and other goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Black and Blue single-milled Wool Dyed Broad Cloths and Venetians, Black and Drab Alpaccas, White and Colored English-made Shirts and Collars, Indian Gauze, Merino Vests and Pants, Black Silk Hats, Drab Felt Hats, Oxonian, Scilian, and Air Chamber Oxonians, Travelling and Balmoral Caps, Gent's White Kid Gloves, Swimming Bags, Money Belts, and Overland Trunks.

An endless variety of Piesse and Lubin's Perfumery, Brown Windsor Soap, Ambrosial, and Amon Shaving Soaps.

As late E. & Co., have always on hand a large stock of Clothes, both heavy and light textures, Gentlemen leaving Bombay can be supplied with suitable Clothing at very moderate prices.

23, Apollo Street, Fort.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., Operative Chemists, &c., the Medical Hall, Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected stock of Apparatus, Chemicals, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and, to facilitate its working, fitted up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises at Byculla, and further have placed a Photographic Chemist of great experience in charge of this branch.

CHEMICALS.

ACID, Acetic Glacial; Acetic Glacial for "Paper process;" Acetic Beaufoy; Boracic; Citric; Formic Gallic; Pyro Gallic; Hydrochloric, pure; Nitric pure; Malic; and Sulphuric, pure.
ALCOHOL, pure and absolute.
AMMONIA, solution Sp. Gr. 880°.
AMMONIUM, Chloride; Bromide; and Iodide.
BARYTA, Nitrate.
CADMIUM Iodide; and Bromide.
CHLOROFORM, Pure, Duncan and Flockhart's, Sp. Gr. 1497.
COLLODIONS, Negative and Positive; Thomas'; Bolton's; Ponting's; Ponting's Bromo Iodized; Sutton's; Sutton's Alcoholic; and for the Dry process.
COTTON WOOL finest *prepared*.
ETHER SULPHURIC, Rectified; and Sulphuric and Absolute.
GUN COTTON, Soluble.
GUN PAPER Soluble.
GOLD CHLORIDE, Pure and Neutral, in 15 and 30 gr. bottles; and Salt of, or Sal d'Or.
GLYCYRRHIZINE, Solution, for producing intense negatives.
IODINE, Resublimed; Bromide; Chloride; and Tincture, Simple and Compound.
IRON, Bromide; Iodide; Protosulphate, pure, and Protonitrate in Solution.
KAOLIN.
LAMPBLACK, for Polishing.
LITMUS PAPER, in Books; and Tincture.
MAGNESIA, Nitrate.
MERCURY, pure, distilled.
NAPTHA.
POTASS, Nitrate, pure.
POTASSIUM, Bromide; Cyanide; Fluoride; and Iodide.
ROTTEN STONE, finest prepared.
ROUGE, finest, for polishing.
SILVER, Ammonia Nitrate in Solution.
SILVER, Solution (Argento Cyanide of Potassium) for re-silvering Daguerotype Plates, and Electro Depositions; Bromide; Chloride; Cyanide; Nitrate, fused; perfectly neutral, and is free from *nitrite*; Nitrate, pure, Recrystallized Baths, for Negatives and Positives, carefully prepared, and ready for immediate [illegible]; and Iodide in Iodide of Potassium (for Oxlotype Process.)
SODA, Hyposulphite pure, free from Sulphate; Phosphate and Acetate.
SODIUM, Chloride, pure; Bromide; and Iodide.
SOLUTION, for Iodizing Waxed Paper; and Sensitizing Waxed Paper.
TANNIN, pure.
TURMERIC Paper, in Books.
TRIPOLI finest Venetian.
VARNISHES, by Bolton, Thomas, Bland and Long, &c., consisting of
VARNISH, Amber in Chloroform; Crystal in Chloroform; Benzoin in Chloroform; Spirit, by Soehne Freres; and Jet Varnish, for Positives.

DIAMOND SOLUTION FOR CHEMICALLY CLEANING GLASS PLATES.

ACROMATIC LENSES OF SIZES.

BATHS, from 6¼ by 4¾ to 12 by 10.

DISHES.

Glass Moulded and Hard Procelain, 6¼ by 4¾ to 12 by 10.

PLATES.

Best Patent Glass with "Ground Edges," by Messrs. Chance & Co., of the following sizes:—
2¼ by 2 inches to 12 by 10.

BOXES FOR HOLDING THE ABOVE PLATES, STEREOSCOPIC PLATES AND BOXES FOR HOLDING THE SAME.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PAPERS.

Albumenized Paper.
Genuine German Saxe.
Extra Albumenized do.
Turner's Negative and Positive
Whatman's do.
Canson's Thin Negative.
" Thick Positive.
Hollingworth's Papers.
Salted do.
Pure Bibulous Paper, free from Iron.
SIZES. 22 by 17 and 17 by 11
Bibulous Extra thick for Blotting off Proofs.
Circular Filtering Paper, of sizes.

SUNDRIES.

Plate Holders.
Pneumatic Holders.
Pressure Frames, Oak and Mahogany.
Levelling Stands with Screws, for Coating and developing Plates.
Scales and Weights in Mahogany Boxes, with Glass Pans.
Scales in Oak Boxes with Brass Pans.
Graduated Glass Measures.
Glass Funnels and Stands.
Buckle Brushes.
Focussing Glasses.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Camels' Hair Pencils, of sizes.
Horn Forceps, and Paper Clips.
Manson's Colors, various.
Card Mounts, of sizes.
Frames for Passe Partouts.
Morocco Cases and Frames.
Glass and Wedgewood Pestles and Mortars.
Stereoscopic Mounts.
Stereoscopes and Stereographs.

Business Announcements

ALBERT, MEDICAL, and FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Extension of Days of Grace.—From henceforth *thirty days of Grace* will be allowed for payment of Yearly and Half-yearly Premiums, and fifteen days for Quarterly and Monthly payments.

Should death occur during the currency of these days and before payment of the Premium due, the Policy will be held valid and effectual, and the Premium be deducted from the sum assured.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bomay, 1st January 1863.

MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS, &c.—BASSETT AND Co. late W. H. WALKER & Co. beg to inform their Customers of the arrival of *Large Stock of Tools of all kinds*, amongst which they mention the following:—

		Rs.	As.
Turning Chisels, ⅛ to 1½ inch	per set	10	0
Do. Gouges, ⅛ to 1½ "	"	10	0
Assorted Handles for above	per doz.	5	0
Ship Slicers or Chisels, 4 inch	each	6	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	4	0
Galvanized Iron Buckets	per doz.	12	0
File Handles, with Brass Ferules	per 100	15	0
Garden Shears	each	5	0
Do. Rakes	As. 12 to	2	4
Do. Switchers for lopping Hedges, &c. &c.	each	3	0
Do. Pruning Hooks and Saws	"	3	12
Do. Hoes	"	0	12
Do. Trowels	Rs. 1 and	1	8
Do. Dutch Hoes, 5 inch	each	1	0
Do. do do 6 "	"	1	2
Do. do. do. 7 "	"	1	4
Do. do. do. 8 "	"	1	8
Do. Bill Hooks, Double Edge, No. 1	per doz.	19	0
Do. do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	21	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	23	0
Do. do. do. Single Edge, No. 1	"	18	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 2	"	20	0
Do. do. do. do. No. 3	"	22	0
Locks, Iron, Pad, No. 1, 2½ inch	per doz.	8	0
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	9	8
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	12	0
Do. do. do. 4 "	"	15	0
Do. do. do. N. 2, 2½ "	"	7	8
Do. do. do. 3 "	"	10	0
Do. do. do. 3½ "	"	15	8
do. do. do. 4 "	"	19	0
Do. Brass do. No. 1, 1½ "	"	6	8
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	8	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	13	0
Do. do. do. No. 2, 1½ "	"	7	0
Do. do. do. 2 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 2½ "	"	12	0
Sack Smoothing, and Trying Planes, Cast Steel Twisted Gimlets, Carpenters' Squares from 3 inch to 18 inch, Hammers of all kinds.			
Lamps for the Portico, fitted for Gas Oil	each	80	0
Do. with Lamp-posts	"	100	0
Very best Copal Varnish	per gallon	12	0
Boxes, Dispatch, Japanned	each	19	0
Do. do. do.	"	21	0
Do. do. do. Ornamental	"	24	0
Books, Copying, Foolscap size, 500 pages	"	10	0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	14	0
Do. do. Letter size, 500 "	"	9	0
Do. do. do. 1000 "	"	12	0
Oiled Sheets for the above, Demy size	per sheet	0	4
Drying do. do. do. do.	per doz.	0	12
Copying Ink, Waterlow's	per quart	2	8
Do. Presses, Foolscap size	each	60	0
Do. do. Letter do.	"	50	0
Letter Scales, with Ounce and Tolah weights	"	10	0
Faber's Ever-pointed Pencils	"	1	0
Do. do. do. do. Leads	per box	0	8
Do. Cedar Pencils, equal to the best drawing pencils	per doz.	1	8
Magnum Bonum Pens	per box of 12	0	10
Penholders for Pen Nibs, all kinds	per doz.	0	6
Pewter Ink Stands of all sizes	from As. to 12	3	0
Blotting Paper, Red, White, and Buff	per Ream	14	8
Best Mahogany T squares, 3 feet	each	7	0
Do. do. do. 3 feet 6 inches	"	8	4
Best Cast Steel Straight Edges	per foot	2	12
Elliott's Mathematical Instruments	per shilling	0	10
Paint Brushes of all sizes	each As. 6 to	3	0
Hand Brushes	each	1	12
Long-handled Hair Brooms	"	2	12
Sass Brooms	"	3	0
Whitewash Brushes	Rs. 1-12 to	3	0
Horse Brushes	each	2	8
Carriage Mops	"	1	4
Scrubbing Brushes	As. 12 to	2	4
Dandy Brushes, No. 1 and No. 2	As. 12 and	1	4
Powder Flasks	Rs. 4 to	8	0
Shot do.	Rs. 5 to	8	0
Rifle Fittings, consisting of Sponges, Worms, Wad Cutters, Ramrod Tips, Wire Brushes, and Loading Rods, in 3 pieces			
Semicircular Platform Lamps, with Bracket	each	35	0
Guards' Tricolor Lamps, superior	"	10	0
Ticket Collectors' do. do.	"	6	0
Cambridge Reading Lamps, Lacquered	"	12	8
Do. do. do. Bronzed	"	12	8
Bracket Swinging Lamps, for the Cabin	"	10	8
Hanging do. do. do. do.	"	18	0
Best Corrugated Galvanized Iron Roofing, per cwt. of about 100 sq. feet	"	20	0
Weather Cocks, with 4 points of the Compass, handsomely gilt and ornamental mountings, with Dog, Fox, Flying Horse, Swan, Hare, Pointer, Cock	each	50	0
Wire Fencing, 1½ inch Mesh, for Gardens, Fowl Houses, Rabbit Hutches, &c. &c.	per yard	1	0

BASSETT & Co.

Splendid Pillar Lamps with Ornamental Posts also Pedestal Lamps for Entrance Steps to Portico's.

Insurances, &c.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON AND EDINBURGH.—Established 1809.—Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.—Subscribed Capital £2,000,000 Sterling.—Accumulated and Invested Funds £1,374,000

FIRE DEPARTMDNT.

The Company insures against Fire nearly every description of Property in all parts of the world, at the lowest rates of Premium corresponding to each risk.

Insurances for Seven Years charged for Six only.

Losses settled with promptitude and liberality.

As an instance of the standing of the Company, it may be mentioned that the sum of £1,374,000 is now accumulated, and invested in Government and other securities.

The undersigned have been appointed the Company's Agents, and are empowered to issue Policies on the most favourable terms, and to settle any claims that may arise.

W. NICOL & Co.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE;

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720, for Insuring BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, AND VESSELS IN PORT, From Loss or Damage by Fire.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and full particulars apply to the undersigned, who are authorized to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Combined Capital 14½ Millions Java Rupees equal to about 12 1/10 Millions Company's Rupees.

Head Agency at Batavia under Local Direction.

Agents in London.—Finlay, Hodgson & Co.
" Liverpool.—Thomas, Finlay & Co.
" Kurrachee.—Volkart Brothers.
" Calcutta.—Apcar & Co.
" Madras.—Dymes & Co.
" Singapore.—Stelling, Hoog'andt & Co.
" Hongkong, Canton, & Shanghai.—Wm. Pustau & Co.

AGENCIES also in Akyab, Bassein, Rangoon, Amoy, Samarang, and Sourabaya, (Java), Padang, (Sumatra), Nagasaki, Yokohama, Bangkok, Manila, and Saigon.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in Bombay for the above Company are prepared to take Marine Risks to Europe, Australia, China, and in general all Asiatic Ports.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

BONUS.

ALBERT, MEDICAL, AND FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and also for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of this Company held at the Chief Office in London on Wednesday, the 24th of December, 1862, the Directors presented their Report for the year ending 31st of December 1861, which was unanimously agreed to and adopted.

Professor De Morgan's Report on the result of his recent valuation, and recommending that the sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds should be applied as a Bonus appropriation to the Participating Policies in force on 31st December 1861, was also presented to the Meeting and was likewise unanimously received and ordered to be carried into effect.

The following is an abstract of the above Reports:—

The accumulated Assets on the 31st December 1861, amounted to	£747,939	0	10
Life Department.			
Number of Proposals submitted during the year 1861, 2,939 for sums amounting to	£1,278,726	9	10
Number accepted, and for which Policies were issued 2,235, assuring £845,622 1s. 8d., and producing new Annual Premiums to the amount of	34,290	19	2
Total amount of Life Premiums received during the year	264,878	14	1
Number of deaths that occurred during the year 314, and the sums paid and payable in respect thereof, including Bonuses	180,613	15	9
Guarantee Department.			
Number of New Policies issued 653, producing Annual Premiums to the Amount of	2,794	17	0
Total Premiums received during the year in this department	7,087	14	8
Losses paid, and payable in respect thereof	4,638	6	8

The amount of Bonus applying to each Policy-holder entitled to participation in the Profits as above is now being calculated at the Chief Office, and will, when the particulars are received from London, be immediately communicated to those interested by printed circular.

The next Bonus will apply to Participating Policies in force on the 31st December 1864, and the result will be declared during the year 1865.

Among the advantages offered to Insurers in this Company the following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium as compared with other first-class Offices—(this is really equivalent to an immediate Bonus). Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policy, or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half-yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Thirty days of Grace allowed when yearly or half-yearly, and fifteen when quarterly or monthly. Medical Examiners remunerated by the Company for their Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted.) Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

MEDICAL REFEREES REMUNERATED WITH A GOLD MOHUR IN EVERY INSTANCE WHETHER THE RISK BE ACCEPTED OR DECLINED.

Annuities, &c., granted on very favourable terms, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted. Full particulars together with Forms and Instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance or Guarantee, or to purchase Annuities or Endowments will be forwarded free to any part of India on application being made to the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay, 31st January 1863.

N.B.—Active Agents wanted at places where the Company is not represented. Apply to the Secretary.

Business Announcements

FRESH SUPPLIES.

Just landed by the Undersigned, at their GENERAL DEPOT, No. 1, MILITARY SQUARE, BOMBAY.

THE near approach of the "BOMBAY SEASON" affords PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co., a favorable opportunity of returning their grateful thanks to their PRESIDENCY AND UP-COUNTRY PATRONS AND CONSTITUENTS for the STEADILY INCREASING PATRONAGE they have hitherto afforded them in their endeavours to CATER FOR THE PUBLIC TASTE, and at the same time enables them to draw ESPECIAL ATTENTION to their NEWLY-IMPORTED STOCK OF CHOICE TABLE DELICACIES, just to hand per *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*, and Overland, as below enumerated, each of which will be found UNIQUE OF ITS CLASS!

P. J. & Co., take leave to assure THEIR PATRONS that *no efforts* shall be wanting on their part to *deserve* a continuance of their favours, and while warranting all their VARIED STOCK OF COMESTIBLES to be *bonâ fide* from the most CELEBRATED PURVEYORS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN, they trust that past experience will have proved their TERMS as *liberal* and their PRICE as *moderate* as (taking into consideration the QUALITY of their Goods) A DISCERNING PUBLIC could possibly expect.

P. J. & Co., would further remind their Patrons and Constituents that their NEWLY-REPLENISHED AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF WINES, SPIRITS, MALT LIQUORS, &c. &c. will be found well worthy attention, both as regards QUALITY, FLAVOUR, AND PRICE.

FROM CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

PICKLES.

Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Onions, French Beans, Gherkins, Piccalilli, Red Cabbage, Walnuts, and Chow-Chow, Imperial Pickles, West India ditto, Mushroom Pickles.

SAUCES, &c.

Reading Sauce, Harvey's John Bull, Beef Steak, Piquante Wellington, Tomata, Regent, Windsor, City of London, Payne's Osborne, and Essence of Shrimps, Essence of Anchovies, India Soy, Soho, Sir Robert Peel's Chutnee, and Royal Table, Lea and Perrin's Worcestershire Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Walnut ditto, Best White Wine Vinegar, Distilled Crystal Vinegar, Raspberry Vinegar, Chilli, Tarragon, and Elder Vinegars, Salad Oil, Spanish Olives, French Capers, Double Superfine Mustard, Dutch Anchovies, and Cock's Reading Sauce.

M. Soyer's Preparations.

Soyer's Sauce, Soyer's Relish, and Soyer's Sultana's Sauce.

FLAVOURING ESSENCES.

Orange, Lemon, Citron, Ratafia, Almond, Mace, Carraway, Cinnamon, Kernels, Ginger, Mint, Pimento, Peppermint, Nutmeg, Bergamotte, Celery, Sage, Basil, Clove, Parsley, Saffron, Marjoram, Thyme, and Extract of Lemon Peel, Prepared Cochineal, Essence of Vanilla.

JAMS AND JELLIES, IN 1 AND 2 lb.

JAMS.—Raspberry, Plum, Greengage, Strawberry, Red Currant, Black Currant, Damson, Raspberry and Currant, and Gooseberry.

JELLIES.—Orange, Apple, Black Currant, Red Currant, Lemon Marmalade, Orange ditto, Apricot Jam.

SYRUPS FOR ICES.

Lemon, Raspberry, Pine Apple, Orange, Strawberry, Red and Black Currant, and Gooseberry Syrups.

FRUITS IN SYRUP.

Pine Apple, Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Raspberries Strawberries, Pears, Red Currants, and Black ditto.

FRUITS IN NOYEAU AND BRANDY.

Apricots, Cherries, Greengages, Mixed Fruits, Pears, Red and White.

FRUITS CRYSTALLISED.

Apricots, Greengages, Cherries, Chinois, Mirabelle Plums, and Mixed Fruits.

TART FRUITS.

Cranberries, Rhubarb, Gooseberries, Damsons, Apples, Plums, Cherries, Red and Black Currants, Greengages, Raspberries, Morella Cherries, and Raspberries, and Currants.

DESSERT FRUITS, &c.

Muscatel Raisins, in carton, ditto in ½ carton, ditto in quart bottles, ditto with Almonds, Turkey Figs, in ½ and ¼ drum, ditto in quart bottles, French Plums, in 2 lb. tins, ditto 4 lb. Jars Zante Currants, in 14 lb. patent jar, ditto 7 lb. ditto, ditto, 4 lb. do., ditto, in bottles, of 2 lb., ditto in quart bottles, Normandy Pippins, ditto in 2 lb. can, ditto in 4 lb., can. Jordan Almonds in ½ lb. canisters, Bitter Almonds, in ½ lb. canisters, Candied Orange Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2lb. cans, Candied Lemon Peel in quart bottles, ditto ditto in 2 lb. cans, Portugal Plums in Jars, ditto Mixed Peel, Candied Orange Rings in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Candied Orange Chips, in quart bottles, ditto Lemon ditto, Lozenges and Comfits, stpd. bottles, ditto ditto corked bottles, Gillon's Confectionery, Jams and Jellies, Pearl Barley, Oatmeal, &c., Lemon, Barley Sugar, Bon-Bons, Cosaques.

HAMS, CHEESES, SAUSAGES, FRENCH PATES, &c. RECEIVED OVERLAND.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

MEATS.

Boiled Beef, ditto and ditto Vegetables, A-la-mode Beef Corned Round of Beef, Roast Beef, Ox Cheek, ditto and Vegetables, Boiled Mutton, ditto and Vegetables, Harricot Mutton, Roast Leg of Mutton, Boiled Veal, ditto and Vegetables, Veal Curry, Seasoned Veal, Roast ditto, Minced ditto, Calf's Head and Bacon, Stewed Rump Steaks, Lamb and Green Peas, Irish Stew.

FISH.

Preserved Salmon, Stewed Eels, Fresh Haddocks, Findon ditto, Turbot, Fresh Lochfyne Herrings, Firth Haddocks, Lobster Meat, in pints, Oysters, in tins, Dried Herrings in tins, Ditto ditto ditto, Herrings à la Sardines, Lamprey's in Oil, Lampreys in Jelly, Pickled Oysters in 1 lb. jars, Pickled Salmon in 3 lb. jars, Pickled Herrings ditto, Salted Salmon in ½ gallon jars, Salted Herrings in ½ gallon jars, Salmon Cutlets, Fillets of Soles, and Curried Fish, Blackwall White Bait, Dried Sprats, Oysters in Jelly, Fried Soles, and Kippered Salmon.

SOUPS.

Cabin Concentrated Soup and Bouilli, West India Calipash and Calipee, for making real Turtle Soup, Real Turtle Soup, Hare, Hotch-Potch, Oyster, Chicken Broth, Soup Creasy, Mock Turtle, Oxtail, Giblet, Mulligatawny, Gravy, Ox Cheek, Vegetable, Vermicelli, and Green Tea Soups, Mutton Broth, Grouse and Chicken Broth, Portable Soup, ½ pints and ¼ pints, Concentrated Gravy in Bottles, Essence of Meats, in ditto.

VEGETABLES.

Carrots, plain, ditto with Gravy, Parsnips, Beetroot, Turnips, Green Peas, Sage and Onions, Stewed Mushrooms, White ditto, French Beans, Asparagus, ditto German and French.

POULTRY AND GAME.

Pheasants, Grouse, Partridges, Fowl Boiled, ditto, Roasted Duck and Green Peas, Venison Hashed, Hare, Jugged.

SARDINES.

PHILLIPPE AND CANAUD'S AND OTHERS.

Full size tins.

Half Canisters, in Oil, Quarter ditto, in Oil, ditto ditto, in Butter.

FRENCH PROVISIONS.

From Phillippe and Canaud.

Truffled Sausages, 1 lb., ditto Woodcock, Snipe, Quail and Partridge, 1 lb., Pâté de Foie Gras de Strasbourg, Pâté de fois D'Oie 1 lb., Pâté de fois Canardin, 1 lb. Pure Truffles, &c. &c.

JELLIES IN BOTTLES.

Orange, Lemon, and Calf's-foot, Punch, Noyeau, Madeira.

PATENT PRESERVED PROVISIONS.

Hermetically Sealed.

York Hams, ditto in Jelly, Wiltshire Bacon, Albert Cheese, Somerset ditto, Berkley ditto, Chedder ditto, North Wilts ditto, and Pine ditto, Stilton Cheese, Greuyere and Parmasan Cheese, in pieces of about 7 lb. Hambro' Beef, Pig's Cheeks, Dried Ox Tongues, Ox Tongues in Jelly, Spiced Ox Tongues, Russia Ox Tongues, Bologna Sausages, ditto in Jelly, Smoked Tongues, Collored do., Rein-deer do. six in a tin, Oxford Sausages, Yorkshire Game Pates, ditto Pork Pates, Veal and Ham Pats, Truffled Spiced Beef, in 2 lb. and Oxford Brown, 2 lb. tins.

POTTED MEATS.

In Glass or Earthenware Jars.

Anchovy Paste, Potted Ham, Beef and Tongue, Potted Yarmouth Bloaters, Strasbourg Potted Meats, Pâté à Diable, Potted Game, Potted Lobster, and Potted Shrimps.

MASSON'S PARIS CHOCOLATE.

Vanilla Chocolate, in sticks, ½ lb., ditto ditto in bacons, ½ lb. ditto ditto, assorted fruit imitations, in boxes, Chocolate Santé, ½ lb. cakes.

SUNDRIES.

Conserve of Tomata, Essence of Coffee, Dried Herbs, Celery Seed, Tapioca, Carraway Seeds, Arrowroot in ½lb., in 1 lb., and in 2 lb., Pearl Barley, in 2 lb. cans, in 4 lbs. in 7 lb., Scotch Oatmeal, in 2 lb. cans, in 4 lb., and in 7 lb., Italian Maccaroni, ditto Vermicelli, Cagliari Paste, Parmasan Cheese, Prepared Jamaica Ginger, Mixed Spice Orange Flower Water, ½ pints, Honey in bottles, Mince Meat in jars of 3 lbs., Chocolate in 4 oz. fancy packets, Cocoa Paste, ½ lb. pots, Homœopathic Cocoa, ½ lb. packet, ditto ditto 1 lb. packet, ditto ditto ½ lb. tins, ditto ditto 1 lb. tins, Isinglass, ditto in 2 lb. tins, ditto in 1 oz. do. and 2 oz. do., Patent Isinglass in ½ lb. tins, Gelantine in ¼ lb. tins, Robinson's Groats and Barley in tins, Grimwade's Dessicated Milk, Table Salt in Jars, Knives for opening canisters, Dun's Essence of Coffee and Russian Caviere.

HUNTLEY AND PALMER'S BISCUITS.

Mixed Biscuits, Currant Tunbridge, Carraway ditto, Ginger ditto, Lemon ditto, Citron, Shrewsbury, Rich Arrowroot, Oriental, Soiree, Coffee, Cracknels, Filberts, Walnuts, Dessert Cakes, Presburgh Biscuits, Vanilla, Maccaroons, Ratafias, Almond Drops, Ginger ditto, Finger Biscuits, Osborne ditto, Ginger Wafer, Carraway ditto, Victoria, Brighton, Brown College, Fancy Machine Albert Biscuits, Queen's do. Nonesuch, Picnic, do., Nic-Nacs, Plain Arrowroot, Abernethy, small, ditto large, Captain's small, ditto large, Travellers' Soda, Lunch, Fine Cabin, Oval Thin Captains, Seed Biscuits, Spice Nuts, Ginger Nuts, Loaf Gingerbread.

FORTNUM MASON & CO.'S STORES.

York Hams in tins, Strabourgh Bacon, ditto Smoked Ox Tongues, ditto Collared ditto (ready for use), Reindeer ditto, Russian Caviare ditto, Boar's head with Pistachois, and Truffles, and French Mustard.

INDIA OILMAN'S STORES, &c.

CHUTNEY.

Cashmere Chutney, (mild), Green Mango Chutney, Bengal (hot) Chutney, Tamarind Chutney, Sliced Mango Chutney, superior Madras Chutney, Indian delicious Chutney, with out Chilly.

SAUCES.

Superior Tapp's Sauce, Green Mango Sauce, Mooltan Sauce (fresh) Tomata Sauce.

PICKLES.

Cashmere Pickle, Ginger Pickle, Sliced Mango Pickle, Lemon Pickle, Mango Pickle in ½, ¼, and whole kegs.

FISH PICKLES.

Fish Roe Pickle, Best Tamarind Fish, superior Balachow, in pots.

CURRY POWDER.

Bengal Curry Powder, superior Madras Curry Powder (the directions, if punctually attended to, will make most excellent Curries), superior Madras Curry Paste, Mulligatawny Paste.

SUNDRIES.

Ripe Mango Fruits, Superior Mango Fruit for Tarts, Superior Pineapple for Tarts, Superior Lemon Barley Sugar, Refined (Poona) Mustard, Cayenne Pepper, Chilly Vinegar, Nepaul Chilly.

PRESERVES.

Superior Preserved Mango, in stone jars, ditto ditto in China Jars.

SYRUPS.

Mango Syrup, Ginger Syrup, Superior Red Tamarind Syrup, Orange Syrup.

JAMS.

Guava Jam, in 2 lb. pots, Mango Jam, and Tamarind Jam.

JELLIES.

Superior Guava Jelly in 2 lb. pots, Rozel Jelly, Kurrand Jelly, Green Grape Jelly, and Mango Jelly.

MARMALADE.

Superior Mango Marmalade, Citron Marmalade, Lemon Marmalade, Ginger Marmalade, Orange Marmalade.

CHINA PRESERVES OF FIRST QUALITY.

Chow-Chow, Ginger, Citron Pears, Consquat, Mango Hoonaf and Orange Preserves, in cases of 6 stone jars.

SUNDRIES.

[illegible]

Business Announcements.

PESTONJEE JEWANJEE'S ADVERTISEMENT.—*Continued.*

No. 1, in boxes of 14 lbs. and 28 lbs., do. do. No. 2 do. do. do., soft and moist for Pudding do., Tea, Flowery Pekoe, first quality, in 10 catty boxes, do. do. do. 2nd sort, do. do. Souchong and Pouchong, first quality, in 10 catty boxes, Manilla Cheroots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in boxes of 500, Trinchinopoly Cheroots, Price's Table and Carriage Candles, Loaf Sugar, and choice Breakfast Congou, Tea, very superior in 22 lbs. Boxes.

Copying Presses, Letter, Foolscap, and Folio size, with or without materials complete, Gingham, Alpaca, and Silk Umbrellas, Mordan's Office Black, Blue, Red and Gold Pen Ink, ditto Copying ditto, Gillon's Jams and Jellies, Oilmen, &c. DeLa Rue's Stationery, ditto Playing Cards, Leather Writing Desks, Cigar Cases, &c., Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Albert and Neck Chains, &c. &c.

** Upcountry orders will be promptly executed.

PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co.,
18th Dec. 1862. Military Square, Fort, Bombay.

MESSRS. McCOMBIE & WRIGHT have just received a few Musical Boxes, among which one with a Clarionett Stop, is well worthy of attention.
Church Gate Street.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, Milliner, No. 20, Medow Street, Fort.—Always on hand a choice selection of Millinery, &c. Just received, a fresh consignment of Fancy Millinery, ex *Windsor Castle* and *Her Majesty*.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTES DE VISITE.—TREACHER & Co., have on hand, the greatest possible variety of the above.
Rampart Row, Bombay.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—The undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of
BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most recent improvements.
FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S LANDSCAPE LENSES.
A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
A strong OAK PRINTING FRAME.
Two STEREOSCOPIC PLATE BOXES.
A folding CAMERA STAND.
The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, nett cash.
SETS OF APPARATUS similar to the above but with Lareboure's Lenses instead of Ross's, Rs. 250 nett cash.
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

JACOB AND COMPAY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.
Black, Blue, and Oxford Mixed Doeskins and Venetians.
A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.
Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trowsers.
Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.
White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.
Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.
Fancy Silk and Lace Neck Ties, and Scarfs.
Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.
Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hat, at present in vogue in London, suited for all purposes, lately arrived.
Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.
Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.
Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats
Single and Double Barrelled Guns.
Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.
A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.
Cashmere, Nemegerry, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.
Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.
A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Curiosities.
A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.
Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.
N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.
Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.
Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

(Army Tailors by Appointment.)

IN calling attention to their

Tailoring Department,

(which is now *complete* in its Stock of every Class of *Goods* required by *Civil, Military, Naval,* and *Political* Officers, would state that the great changes which have been made in the Army have been provided for *Officers* of the STAFF CORPS and the NEW CAVALRY and INFANTRY REGIMENTS can be supplied with complete and correct *Outfits of Uniform.*

** *Estimates, and Cards for Self-Measurement forwarded Post-free.*

Gold Laces, Sword and Shoulder Belts, Swords, Cocked Hats, Chacos, &c., for Officers of all ranks.

In their

Outfitting Department

will be found every requisite that the Climate of this Country renders necessary, to be worn, viz.:—
Merino Lambs' Wool, and India Gauze Under-Vests, and Pants.
Cotton, Thread, Merino, and Lambs' Wool Socks.
Neckties Scarves, Handkerchiefs, &c. &c.
Long Cloth Shirts, and Shirt Collars, in every shape.
Calfskin Boots, with Elastic Sides.
Strong Walking and Shooting Boots.
Patent Leather Boots and Shoes.

Ready-made Clothing

Of all sizes, always on hand, made in the best possible manner.

Overland Trunks,

Railway Companions, Carpet Bags, and Rugs.

Their

Hat Department

contains all the recent Novelties in *Hats* or *Caps* as well as the *Air Chamber Helmets*, and *Shooting Hats*.

The New Staff Corps Helmet.

Extract from G. O. 16th August No. 855.

"His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Pugree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the shops of Messrs. WATSON & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay, Poona, and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation will be permitted."

Bombay, 20th December 1862.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations that she has just received ex *Empress of India, Windsor Castle*, and *Overland*, a large and well selected assortment of *Fashionable Millinery* of every description, consisting of—
Ball Dresses, in *Tulle, Lace, Blonde, Tarlaton, Silk* &c. &c.
Chinese Striped and figured *Silk Dresses.*
Rich *Evening Silks* and *Grenadines.*
Colored Grenadines, and Barege Dresses.
Colored Embroidered Organdie Muslins.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Muslins.
White Fancy Muslin and Tarlaton Dresses.
White Brilliants and Dorias for Morning Dresses.
Colored Brilliants and Jaconets for Morning Dresses.
Mousseline de soi Dresses.
White and Colored Tarlatons.
Coloured Mohair Dresses and *Burnous to match.*
Chinese Sprigged Muslin Dresses.
White, Black, and Colored Glacé Silks.
Black and White Lace Flouncing.
Lawn and Muslin Linings for Dresses.
Plain Book Muslin.
Colored Cloth for Ladies' Mantles (warm).
Warm Material for Dresses &c. for Ladies proceeding Home.
Black and White Lace *Shawls.*
Black Llama Burnouses.
White and Colored *Llama Shawls.*
White Llama Burnouses.
Black Silk Mantles, and *Opera Cloaks.*
Black Silk Paletots.
Rich Cloaks and *Hoods for Infants.*
Dress Bonnets, in Tulle, Silk, Blonde, Chip, Crêpe, &c. &c.
Plain and *Figured Crinoline Bonnets.*
Embroidered French Cambric *Handkerchiefs.*
Embroidered Muslin and Lace Sets *Collar and Sleeves.*
Black and White Maltese Thread *Lace Lappets.*
Black and White Spotted Tulle *Falls.*
Black, Brown, and Colored *Hair Nets.*
Fancy, Gilt, and Oxroline *Buckles.*
Black, White, and Figured *Spotted Nets.*
"*Victoria*" and "*Empress*" Skeleton Petticoats.
Valenciennes, Maltese, and Imitation Laces.
Rich Fancy Fans.
Black and Colored Silk Velvet.
Jet and Gold Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed French *Cambric* and *Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.*
Black, White and Colored Kid Gloves (Ladies).
Exhibition Sashes.
Exhibition Chimisettes.
Exhibition Chip Bonnets.
Warm *Shawls* and *Cloaks.*
Lace Laces and *Wreaths for Bonnets.*
Tassels, Trimmings, Ribbons, Flowers, and Feathers, &c.
Book Muslin and Jaconet Embroidery.
Black, White, and Colored Sewing Cotton.
Aluminium, Steel, and Enamel Ornaments.
Patent Frilling for Children's Dresses.
Rich Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.
Fancy Hats, richly trimmed, with "*Feathers* and "*Flowers.*"
Boys' and *Girls' Hats,* in great variety.
Wreaths and *Head Dresses of the Latest Fashions.*
Gold Tiaras.
Garnitures in flowers, for *Ball Dresses.*
Ladies' Corsets.
Hair Plaits.
Dress Preservers.
Colored *Fruit* for Hats.
Colored Gimps.

FOR WEDDINGS.

Bridal Bonnets and *Wreaths.*
Dresses in Tulle, Lace, Tarlaton, Silk, &c.
Tulle and Lace Bridal Squares.
Lace and Muslin Collars and Sleeves.
Lace Pocket Handkerchiefs.

FOR MOURNING.

Paramatta and Mohair (double width).
Black Grenadine and Barége.
Black Glacé Silks.
Grenadine Shawls and Burnouses.
White and Black Crêpe Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Black Shawls and Silk Stockings.
Black Fans, Jet Ornaments.
Plain Hemmed Muslin Sets, Collar and Sleeves.
Half Mourning Muslins and Grenadine.
Half Mourning Check Silk Dresses.
Black and Grey Flowers.
Black Gimps &c. &c. &c.

Hours of Business from 9 A.M. to 7 P.M.

Orders from outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for Payment in Bombay or no notice can be taken of them.

No. 7, Byculla Road, Bombay, November 1862.

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